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AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

☞**Some should Read this.**☜

Some of our friends have promptly responded to the call which we made last month respecting remittances—these have our thanks. But our books show that there are *several hundred dollars yet due us* from agents and Postmasters. This is too bad, it is not just; *it is not honest!* We make no profit on the publication, and if all that is now due was promptly paid, we should not save a dollar for our services.—We do not mean to be harsh, or complain without reason, but there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. The harvest is now over, and money begins to circulate among farmers; so that we hope soon, not only to receive what is now due, but also a large amount of new subscriptions. ☞Our *friends* will not slight this call.

Now is the Time.—Many of our frrends promised to obtain a number of new subscribers as soon as farmers sold their wheat and got a little money. We hope they will not forget this, about these times; and we would remind them that it will save trouble if they will pay for two years at once—it is only one dollar, and another year is fast drawing near.

Acknowledgements.—Our thanks are due to the officers of the Midland District and the Niagara District Agricultural Societies, in Upper Canada, for their liberal orders for this paper. We hope they will be greatly benefitted thereby, and that other Societies will soon follow their examples.

☞ Will the Secretaries inform us how the papers are to be sent?

The Cattle Show and Fair at Rochester.

The farmers generally in this region manifest much interest in the coming fair, and we confidently anticipate that it will be highly useful and interesting. All who can, should bring something to exhibit, not however for the purpose of obtaining the premiums, but to give interest to the meeting and odvance the cause of agriculture. We are happy to inform our readers that the principal breeders and owners of fine stock in this county have promised to bring their animals, so that all may be assured there will be a good display.

The second day is intended chiefly for the sale and exchange of farm stock, and all who wish to purchase or sell fine animals will do well to be present. Suitable arrangements will be made respecting pens, pasture, stabling, &c.

The Ploughing Match.

By the liberality of the Ploughmakers of this city, three improved ploughs, of different patents, will be given as prizes for the best ploughing; the person entitled to the first prize, to have the first choice. Horse teams only are to be used, without drivers, each to plough one quarter of an acre. A field of greensward will be obtained for this purpose near the city. Ploughmen who intend to compete are requested to leave their names at the Seed Store a few days before the Fair.

A Correction—In the list of articles for premiums published last month, on page 128, the 23d and 24th premiums should read for pigs not more than 9 months old; instead of "7 months old."

A Meeting of the Executive Committee

Of the Genesee Agricultural Society, will be held at the Arcade House, Rochester, on Saturday, the 12th of September, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to appoint committees, and make arrangements for the coming Fair. A full attendance is very desirable.

Canadian Visitors.

The following letter from the Hon. Adam Fergusson, was intended as a private commnication; but knowing that it will have a good effect we take the liberty to publish it.

WOODHILL, WATERDOWN, U. C. *August* 22, 1840.

DEAR SIR—I observe with some interest the announcement of an Agricultural Show and Fair to be held at Rochester on the 7th of October; and if we thought we should be welcome guests I think some of our farmers would feel inclined to take a trip over and see your Genesee stock.

What would the chance be of selling my Bull, May Duke, at the Fair? I have also a thorough-bred yearling Bull which I might perhaps send—Pray let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours, truly, ADAM FERGUSSON.

Reply.—We are gratified to learn, from various sources, that many of our Canadian neighbors manifest considerable interest in our coming Fair, and we have reason to hope that a number of them will honor us with a visit at that time. We can with confidence assure them that their presence would be most welcome to the farmers of Genesee, and if we do not make their visit profitable to them, we will at least try to make it pleasant.

Respecting the sale of animals, we had rather invite our distant friends here to purchase than to sell; but at the same time we think it highly probable that Mr. Fergusson could sell those he mentions, to good advantage. We know them to be of a high order of excellence, and should be pleased to see them at the Fair; but whether it would be advisable to drive or transport them so far, we are at a loss to decide.—*Eds.*

Large Peaches.

We have not had as fine a season for fruit in five years past as the present. The warm weather of late has greatly benefitted the Peaches, and they are now ripening in great abundance and of excellent quality. Mr. E. D. Smith has exhibited some of the Royal Kensington variety measuring over nine inches in circumference. Mr. E. Watts and several other persons have raised them nearly as large. But the largest and best peach that we have seen or heard of this year was a yellow malacaton fully ripe from the garden of T. B. Hamilton, Esq. which measured nine inches and three quarters in circumference. Mr. Ira Carpenter, brought us a pine-apple clingstone of the same size as the preceding, but not fully ripe, from the garden of Mr. Howe.—*August 31st.*

Attention Readers!—We flatter ourselves that the New Genesee Farmer is not often thrown aside without being generally read; but for fear that some of our readers are in the habit of laying it bye for a rainy day, we would remind them that our monthly messenger always contains some valuable information expressly adapted to the season, and therefore it should be read without much delay. The article by Mr. Fergusson in this and our last number, will be found interesting to farmers in this country as well as Upper Canada.

English News.

The steam ship PRESIDENT at New York, brings dates from England to the first, and the ACADIA at Boston, to the 4th ult. This last vessel made her trip in the remarkable short space of 12½ days.

The *Cotton Market* was active and firm at fair quotations. A considerable revival had taken place in the export of manufactured goods in this country. The President has brought out 1300 packages.

The crops of grain were uncertain, as the weather had been very unpropitious; but the Mark Lane Express of the 3d inst. says, "the weather has during the past week been decidedly auspicious, and advices from all parts of the country, represent the outstanding crops as having been greatly improved within the last ten days."

The following is an extract of a letter received in Philadelphia, dated

"LIVERPOOL, *August* 3.—The weather for July has been most unfavorable, and threatened the destruction of the harvest. It has however, latterly looked up, and the present indications are that it may yet be saved; however, there will not now be an average crop. The consequences, had we been compelled to send our gold to the continent for grain, would have been disastrous. Money, now easy, would have become tight: confidence been shaken; probably failures have ensued, and the prospects of several in commerce, blasted. As it is, I trust that the deficiency of our crops will be amply supplied from America; and then, I have no doubt, there will be a good spring trade, and cotton rise before Christmas. I send a circular, from which you will see that although there is an excess of import of 300,000 bales, the stock si less than at this date 1839, by 20,000. This exemplifies at once, the effect of low prices upon the consumption. Our grain market is dull. The funds have been materially affected by some statements in the French papers, of dissatisfaction on the part of France, at our conduct about Egypt and Turkey. The impression is that it is a stock-jobbing affair."

HOT.—The mercury stood at 94 in the shade, at Rochester, on Wednesday the 19th ult.

Koller on Insects.

We have examined this valuable production with much satisfaction. Any work having any pretensions to accuracy or ability, on insects injurious to the farmer or gardener, cannot fail of great utility; particularly valuable, therefore, must be one written with the care and precision of the book before us.

This work was prepared by a committee of the Royal and Imperial Agricultural Society of Vienna, with the authority and direction of the Austrian government. It is translated from the German by Jane and Mary Loudon, and contains many valuable notes by J. O. Westwood, Secretary to the British Entomological Society.

The study of Entomology has received hitherto but little attention in this country; probably a tenth part of the insects of the United States have never been described. Destructive insects, especially, are very imperfectly known. It would doubtless be of great advantage to the agriculture of our State, could the labors of the State Zoologist be directed to an examination of the manners and habits of those insects more particularly which have proved destructive to the farming interests. Although the work before us describes European insects, yet from their similarity, and sometimes identity with the insects of our own country, it would prove a very important assistant in all investigations of the habits of this destructive class of animals. We hope its republication in this country will soon be called for; and in the meantime we propose to lay before our readers a few extracts, which we doubt not will prove acceptable.

The following introductory remarks, contain much in little space, and will be interesting to those unacquainted with the study.

"Insects are animals which have a body consisting of one or more divisions, articulated feet, a head conspicuously distinct from the body, on which are placed two movable horns, called antennæ. They breathe through air holes, which are situated on the sides of the body; the greater number have wings in their perfect state, and only a proportionately small number are without them. With the exception of certain groups, all insects have six feet, and their bodies are divided into a head, thorax, and abdomen, by notches or incisions; hence the name *insect* is derived from the Latin word *insecare*, to cut or notch. Before they attain their perfect state, they are subject to various transformations, which are called metamorphoses."

After a perspicuous description of the orders, are the following remarks on transformation.

"The greater number of insects properly so called, with the exception of some without wings, change their form several times during their life in so striking a manner, that a person unacquainted with entomology would be inclined to consider one and the same insect, in different periods of its existence, as so many entirely different animals.

"To the farmer, gardener, or forester, the knowledge of the transformation of insects is of the greatest importance, as without it he beholds his greatest enemies, without having the means of defence or mode of attack, and neglects the most suitable for their greatest possible diminution, or entire extirpation, from the want of knowledge.

"Insects, in general are produced from eggs; a few species alone, in which the eggs are developed in the body of the mother, are viviparous; for example the aphis.

"The female lays her eggs, which are often stuck on and covered with a sort of glue, to preserve them from the weather, shortly after pairing, instinctively in the place best adapted to their developement, and which offers the proper food for the forthcoming brood. The white-thorn butterfly, and the golden-tail moth, lay their eggs on the leaves of fruit trees or other leafy trees, and the latter covers them over with a gold colored covering of silk. The common lackey-moth *(Gastropacha (Bombyx) neustria)* fastens them in the form of a ring round the stem of the fruit trees;* and the gipsey-moth *(Bombyx dispar)* fastens them in a broad patch on the stem of the tree or paling, and covers them with a thick coating of hair. The winter moth *(Geometra brumata)* lays them singly on the buds of the leaves and flowers; the printer beetle *(Bostrichus typographus)* introduces them between the bark and the alburnum, &c.

"Most insects are developed from the eggs in the shape of worms, which are called larva. The larva of butterflies, which are always provided with feet, are called caterpillars; those of beetles and other insects larva; and when they have no feet the latter are called grubs or maggots. * * * The larva state is the period of feeding, and at this period insects are usually the destructive enemies of other productions of nature, and objects of persecution to farmers, gardeners, and foresters.

"The nympha or pupa state succeeds that of larva. In this state insects for the most part take no nourishment (with the exception of grasshoppers, cimices, and cicadæ, which vary but little in form from the larva), and repose in a death-like slumber. * * *

"After a certain period, which is fixed in every species of insects, and which can either be hastened or retarded according to circumstances, the perfect insect appears from the pupa. * * It is incumbent on the perfect insect to propagate its species, therefore the organs for this purpose are only perfected at this period of their lives."

From an interesting section on the food of insects, we have room for the following brief extracts only.

"Insects, like other animals, derive their nourishment from the vegetable and animal kingdoms; but a glance is sufficient to show, that they possess a much wider field of operations than the others.

"While the other animals make use for their subsistence of only a small portion of the inexhaustible treasures of the vegetable kingdom, and reject the rest as insipid or noxious, the insects leave perhaps no vegetable production untouched. From the majestic oak to the invisible fungus, or the insignificant wall-moss, the whole race of plants is a stupendous meal, to which the insects sit down as guests. Even those plants which are highly poisonous and nauseating to other animals, are not refused by them.

"But this is not yet all. The largest plant-consuming animals are usually limited to leaves, seed, and stalks: not so insects, to the various families of which every part of a plant yields suitable provender. Some which live under the earth, attack roots; others choose the stem and branches, a third division live on the leaves, a fourth prefers the flowers, while a fifth selects the fruit or seed.

"Even here a still further selection takes place.—Of those which feed on the roots, stem, and branches, some species eat only the rind, like the bee-hawk-moth; others the inner bark and the alburnum, like the *Tortrix Wocheriana;* a third division penetrates into the heart of the solid wood, like the goat moth and the family of the long-horned beetles *(Cerambycidæ)*.

"Of those which prefer foliage, some take nothing but juice out of the veins (aphides); others devour only the substance of the leaves without touching the epedermis *(mining caterpillars);* others only the upper or under surface of the leaves (many leaf rollers); while a fourth division devour the whole substance of the leaf (the larva of *Lepidopterous* insects)." * * * *

"Many insects are very gluttonous, and often consume more food in a day than is equal to the weight of their bodies. Thus, the maggot of the flesh-fly, according to Redi, becomes 200 times heavier in the course of twenty-four hours. Caterpillars digest in one day from one-third to one-fourth of their weight; and hence it is apparent that a comparatively small number of caterpillars can entirely strip a tree in a few days."

We purpose, in our next, to give a number of notices and descriptions of individual insects which have proved destructive to cultivators. Nineteen-twentieths of the book are occupied with these, many with excellent accompanying wood-cuts; and the descriptions of those common to both hemispheres, will of course be equally valuable here and in Europe. *

* Similar to our common orchard caterpillar, which, in its perfect state, the European lackey-moth very closely resembles, if it is not identical with it.—*Eds. N. G. Far.*

The Drag-Roller.

In another column we have mentioned the Drag-roller. It was invented a few years ago by Thomas B. Gay, a farmer of Goochland county, Virginia; and consists of a log six or seven feet long which is drawn or dragged side foremost over the ground. The log should be at least eighteen inches in diameter, and all the better if it is three feet,—as it will run easier, do the work quite as well, and be less liable to clog by gathering the clods before it. It is most conveniently made of a hollow log split in two; but if a solid log is used, it may also be split in two, and rendered still lighter if necessary, by hewing it away on the upper and hinder side.

Two methods of rigging it, have been employed. Thomas S. Pleasants who first described it in the fifth volume of the Genesee Farmer says, "Two pieces of scantling introduced *olliquely* by mortise and tenon at suitable distances from the ends of the log, and *made fast to each other opposite the middle*, completes the fixture." Another plan is to fix two strong bars *square across* the log, and connect them by mortises with the ends of a third piece in front of the roller, to which the team is to be attached. This method has been approved by James M. Garnet, President of the Fredericksburgh Agricultural Society. Both we presume are very efficient; and any man that can handle an auger and chisel may make one.

The latter says, "The superiority of this very simple and cheap contrivance over any implement yet used for pulverizing ploughed land, none can easily conceive, who has not seen it tried;" and the former says, "I can attest from my own experience that it is not only a convenient but frequently an indispensable agent in reducing rough or cloddy ground. The most stubborn piece of land, may by one, or at most by two operations, be pulverized more completely than by double or treble the number of ploughings. The first application should be made immediately after the land is turned over—that is to say, all land ploughed during the day, should be subjected to the operation in the afternoon.

Applying Fresh Manure.

Last spring we had no ground for Mangel-Wurzel so suitable as some that had been in corn for two years; but which was too much exhausted for a root crop without manure. We had none but fresh manure, however, and Judge Peters had recorded his opinion that to this crop "fresh dung is decidedly hostile." Besides our old friend of the Erie co. Nursery, had condemned it not less decidedly. What was to be done? Next winter and spring, we knew our milch cows would suffer unless they had beets; and that we should suffer also, by the diminished products of the dairy. So having some doubt if these writers had conducted their experiments in the best manner, we determined to use such manure as we had; and we can now announce that our success has been eminent. We have not seen a more promising display of beets in any field in the country.

We proceeded as follows: Double furrows were turned outwards at proper distances throughout the lot; and into these the manure was thrown down by forkfuls, touching one another the whole length of the row. The harrow then passed over each row about four times, tearing the manure to pieces, and mixing it with the soil. When this was done, two furrows were turned together over it; and the harrow passing along twice more, mixed it still further, and left the ground moderately smooth.

A line was stretched on each row; and without any further preparation, the seed which had been *scalded*, was dropped. The line remained on the ground till the seed was covered with the hoe, which was done by drawing the soil diagonally inward. This method, however, is not favorable to much exactness of depth; but we had plenty of seed, and it came up finely in about a week. We had another piece within the same enclosure, which was in as bad condition as any in the neighborhood, being overgrown with Canada thistles, some milk weeds, and such grasses as could

struggle for an existence among them. It was ploughed about the beginning of the sixth month; and fresh manure thrown in small heaps. Over these, the earth was drawn with the hoe two or three inches deep, and pumpkin seeds planted. Just before the vines began to run, the ground was ploughed again, turning the furrows towards them, and the weeds around the hills cut up; but no harrow was introduced. The prospect of the crop is very promising. We are satisfied, however, that the vigor of the plants is chiefly to be ascribed to the fresh manure. The culture has been grossly deficient. Further reflection on the subject has convinced us, that if instead of throwing the manure into heaps, it had been laid in rows, and then intimately mixed with the soil, by the harrow, the plough, and the drag-roller frequently applied in succession, breaking and grinding the clods which now remain on it to a fine tilth,—the crop would have been much greater.

In preparing the ground for root crops, we are persuaded that such would be the proper course. In this kind of culture more especially, farmers generally err by not pulverizing the soil sufficiently. In preparing a strip for Swedish turnips this season we had it harrowed sixteen times in immediate succession; and from hard ground it was reduced to a beautiful tilth. We operated however, to a great disadvantage for want of a drag-roller which would have crushed the clods and ground them to dust.

Where clods of various size constitute three-fourths of the soil, what proportion, do you suppose, is occupied by the roots of the crops? These pass between the lumps but cannot enter effectively into such as are large and harden in the sun; and we are inclined to suspect that one-third of the same soil in depth, completely pulverized would yield more nourishment to the plants. This opinion will appear more reasonable when we consider that the absorbent power of a soil depends greatly on its *fineness;* and that the interior parts of a clod absorb but little, if any, moisture from the atmosphere, or even from a shower of rain.

In regard to the application of fresh manure, we know that in many cases the practice is very injudicious. A forkful of straw and dung, trodden firmly together like pressed hay, is often thrown down on the field; and having been tossed a rod or two during the operation of spreading, *there it lies.* The plough comes along and covers it about half up, the other part remaining like a monument above the surface of the field. The few plants that grow near it may draw some nourishment from its sides; but it is a dung-heap of itself, with the rankness and fermentation of other dung-heaps only in a less degree. Perhaps another lump may be slightly covered by the plough; and if on this thin soil, a beet or a stalk of corn is set to grow, can we expect it to flourish in dry weather?

Well-rotted manure is more easily mixed with the soil; and this we believe is its only advantage over what we obtain from the barn-yard in spring. The apothecary *rubs down* a roll of sulphur in preparing ointment; and the farmer, by means of the harrow and drag-roller may *rub down* fresh manure and soil into an amalgam. In this way we may get its whole strength without injuring any plants that such substances ever stimulate or nourish.

We do not expect however, that farmers will subject large fallows to such perfect culture; but we will mention a fact for their encouragement. One of whom we have some knowledge, and who has become independently rich by cultivating the earth,—has been known to harrow his fields four or five times when others would have been satisfied with a small part of the labor. "Why do you harrow your ground so much?" was the question of a neighbor. "It is my fancy," was the laconic reply, but his crops might have served for an answer.

The ground where our beets grew, though not so thoroughly prepared as we would recommend, is generally in fine condition. Where the manure was well broken, its traces are most visible by the superior mellowness and moisture of the soil. †

The Rose-Flowering Locust.

The Rose-flowering Locust (*Robinia hispida*) grows well in many parts of the Genesee country; but it is equally true that in many other parts of the same district, it will not flourish. So far as our observations have reached, heavy loams are unfavorable. To obviate this difficulty, we made a new soil of sand and vegetable earth; but were not able to suit it; and the last season we devised another plan. As the common locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*) grows freely wherever it is planted, the idea occurred that the Rose-flowering might be contented to stand on the stems of the former, and thus avoid defiling itself with our soil. Accordingly we set a number of grafts, two are growing, apparently healthy, and flowers have already been produced. On inquiry however, we learn that others have been beforehand in trying the experiment, but make very different reports; one representing that the grafts soon decline; and another speaking of them in favorable terms.

What information can our correspondents afford us, on this subject? †

Ploughing in Wheat.

We lately noticed the superior benefits of this method of putting in wheat; and would again recommend it, especially to those who have lands considerable worn. The *depth* at which the seed is buried, is more regular; and gives the young plants a strong hold on the soil. The *unevenness* of the surface is another item of great importance. Some farmers roll their wheat in the fall; and we have done so to much disadvantage,—for the blades had no protection from the sweeping winds, and they suffered greatly. Other farmers who plough in their wheat, then harrow it; but we decidedly condemn the practice. Let the ground remain as rough as the plough leaves it.

For ploughing in wheat, as the furrow should be narrow, a one-horse plough answers very well; and if two horses draw it, their speed may be brisk. By ploughing lands only eight or nine feet wide, we have many dead furrows which serve as drains for the surface water; and by crowding well together the earth from the two middle furrows of each land, it may be raised considerably above the general level. In a climate so wet as ours, every such inequality is an advantage.

In our native land, and in years that have long passed away, to plough in wheat was the general custom. Then came the method of harrowing in. It could be done more expeditiously, and many who did not take time to reflect that often haste makes waste, adopted it. It was a crab-like advancement in agriculture. But if any of our readers are unwilling to try a whole field by ploughing in, let them try a part. If one-half is too much, try a quarter. Try a few lands—try one land—but try it. And having arrived at this determination, do it—not to the halves—but thoroughly. Make the experiment fairly, and in a farmer-like manner. †

Cleaning Clover Seed.

Messrs. Editors—In your paper for this month, I read an inquiry from a Canadian correspondent, (S.) as to the method of cleaning clover seed.—Now, to pen an accurate description of a clover machine would require too much room, as well as a much abler pen than mine. Nevertheless, I will use my best efforts for the benefit of your readers, it being a request from you to your correspondents generally.

The first process is separating the heads from the straw.—This is done by thrashing it with a flail, in the usual manner of thrashing grain, which can be done with comparative little labor, in cold winter weather.

The second process is separating the seed from the hull or chaff.—The machine necessary for this purpose, is similar to a small sized thrashing machine, except that the cylinder and concave are covered with heavy sheet iron, which is punched with a round and sharp punch, so as not to cut the piece out where it goes through; but leave the edges sharp and ragged on the under side. This is nailed on to the cylinder with the rough side outwards, and the concave, similarly punched, is nailed on with the rough side inwards. These are set so close together, that a few of the longest teeth (as they are called) will touch until it has been used for a while.

The heads or chaff, as it is often called, are fed into the machine through a hopper, which extends the whole length of the cylinder, and is secured over the cylinder, so that not more than one-third of the width or diameter of the cylinder is visible through the mouth of the hopper, which is formed with the ends perpendicular, and the sides spreading not more than half as much as the hopper of a common fanning mill.

The manner of driving this machine, as well as the size of it, must depend on the power by which it is to be driven.

The third process is cleaning the seed when so separated.—Any ordinary fanning mill will answer this purpose. First, close the side doors which regulate the current of air; then take out all sieves but the coarse chaff and the wheat sieves; then put a thin board in the place of the sloping or chess sieve, so as to prevent the seed from going into the chess box, and also remember to put the wheat sieve into the lowest sliding place, so as to break the fall of the seed on the sloping board; then turn rather slowly and feed slowly.

It will be found on examination, that part of the chaff, (that part lying next the mill,) has yet some seed in it; this must go through the machine again, and we have sometimes to put a portion through a third time.

When this is accomplished, the seed will be separated from the chaff, dirt, &c.; but in order to make it fit for sowing, or for market, it must be cleaned similar to Timothy, Turnip, or other small seeds. For this purpose it is necessary to have, instead of the wheat sieve, one finer than the sloping or chess sieve the material for which can be procured at any of the hardware stores—and the wheat sieve must be substituted for the coarse or chaffing sieve.

I have briefly stated the method used in this neighborhood; and although but imperfectly described, it can, I think, be comprehended by any man of ordinary mechanical powers. Yours, &c.,

Yates co. August, 1840. W. N. H.

Remarks.—We thank W. N. H. for his communication, and, as the subject is very important to most of our readers, we should be glad if he, or some other competent person, would give us a little further practical information respecting growing and cleaning clover seed. As to the kind of soil; time and frequency of sowing; time of cutting; whether the first or second crop is best; usual amount of seed obtained from an acre, &c. Also, whether the thrashing cannot be done by a common thrashing machine instead of the flail; what is the cost of a clover machine with and without a horse power? Can the clover machine be easily adapted to the different kinds of horse powers, used for thrashing wheat, and what amount of power is required?—*Eds.*

The Flowers of Summer.

We are informed that the *Harrison Rose* originated in New York with a gardener of that name.

On a thistly looking plant, five feet high, with several branching stems, small blue flowers are collected into balls, often two inches in diameter. This is the *Echinops sphærocephalus* from Austria. Its heads are neat and singular.

Phlox has been well represented in the past and present months. A sort which we imported from England some years ago, without a name, has been long in bloom, and is much admired for its red-purple flowers. In some respects, it resembles *P. maculata*, but in others, it is very distinct.

Phlox paniculata affords several fine varieties, all red-purple however, and not a clear red. One, remarkable for the size of its flowers, is rather pale; another, of a deeper hue, has the segments of the corol, reflected; and a third, not less intense in color, has the segments patent. "Breck's Seedling," perhaps another variety of this species, is one of the finest of the fine. It is more than four feet high, forming dense panicles; and as the corol is of a lighter color near the tube, it resembles a "multitude of eyes."

Another kind which we received under the name of *P. pyramidalis V. purpurea*, has made a fine display. In the mornings it is tinged with blue, but not in the latter part of the day. This circumstance is very curious; but we proved it completely by comparing it with slips from a panicle of another species, at different times; and they agreed or differed according to the hour.

P. drummondii is the only known *annual* species of this genus. It is a native of Texas, and considered one of the finest ornaments of the border. Almost every plant is a separate variety; and we have them from very pale to the most glowing purple. With us, it has done best where the *soil* is sheltered most of the day from the sun.

Hibiscus affords some fine ornaments at this time. *H. Syriacus* a Syrian shrub, well known by the name of Althæa frutex, has passed into several varieties, single and double. All that we have seen have purple eyes. Such as are very double, seem to be more tender; and the double white particularly so—indeed it is not adapted to this climate. We have the double purple however, which has attained the usual height of eight feet, and has withstood the winters of many years. We think the single varieties have most beauty.

Our other species of Hibiscus are herbaceous.—One with very large flowers of the purest white and a red eye, is a general favorite. *H. Palustris* from the marshes of the Seneca river, when transplanted into a congenial soil, has also very large flowers, but of a fine rosy hue. It grows four or five feet high. *H. moscheutos*, pale red with a deeper colored eye is very fine, and does well in a dry but sunk border. Another sort, almost white with a slight tinge of red, is, like the two preceding kinds perhaps, only varieties of the same species.

Some years ago, we received seeds from a collector who had gathered them in the South, which he called a variety of *Hibiscus militaris*. It differs however, from Elliott's description of this species; and also from *H. carolinianus*, which it more nearly resembles. It is quite hardy, and grows nearly seven feet high—flowers five inches across, of a fine rose color with a deep red eye. It is a glorious plant.

Young seedlings of those species, are liable to be drawn out by the frost in winter; and older plants to lose their best buds near the base of the stem. An inverted sod placed over them at the commencement of cold weather, and left to remain till there is no longer any danger from severe frosts in the spring, would protect them effectually.

Gilia coronopifolia (formerly *Cantua*) is a biennial from Carolina, but succeeds well in a covered border. One plant has six stems more than four feet high. The flowers are tubular, beautifully speckled with red and yellow, and generally hang on one side of the stem.

The white flowered *Argemone* is a favorite annual, and much superior to *A. mexicana* with yellow blossoms. There is another species (*A. ochroleuca*) with whitish flowers but less showy. All these have become naturalized in the garden.

Nuttallia pedata is a perennial from beyond the Mississippi. Its red-purple flowers an inch in diameter, are very neat and pretty, continuing long in bloom. These are on long slender stems, destitute of leaves, except a few near the ground. There are other species of this interesting genus, such as *N. digitata, N. papaver* and *N. grandiflora;* but the two last are treated as Green House plants.

The *Verbenas* add greatly to the beauty of the border. *V. aubletia* from Louisiana, not able to abide our winters, takes the habit of an annual. It exhibits its rosy flowers through part of summer and all of autumn, unless the frosts are severe. Even *V. v. tweediana* from the Green House, bears light frosts without injury. This plant should be assisted in taking root from its joints; and it will grow more vigorously and bloom more profusely. Its scarlet and crimson flowers are very splendid.

The species of *Rudbeckia* are generally rough and coarse, more suitable for the shrubbery than the border; but they are very showy. *R. fulgida, R. moschata, R. hirta*, and *R. pinnata*, are among the best,—the last particularly. *R. laciniata* is a native of this district in moist woods. All of them are easily naturalized.

Silene regia has star-like flowers of the brightest scarlet. It is a native of Ohio, grows from three to five feet high, and the plant continues to increase in magnitude from year to year.

The Clary (*Salvia Horminum*) is a curiosity.—The top of each stem for an inch or two, is ornamented with purple leaves which careless observers would mistake for flowers. There is also a pale-red variety. Both are pretty.

Salpiglossis is a genus from South America, including several species which make a fine display.—When the stem has nearly done flowering, it may be made to acquire new branches by bending it down, and these will continue long in bloom.

Last spring we received seeds of *Tweedia cærulea* from Union College. It is now finely in bloom, and its cerulean hue, contrasting with all our other flowers, renders it more interesting. It is a Green House perennial, but like many others, it may be treated as an annual.

Bartonia aurea (Golden Bartonia) an annual, is considered a great acquisition Previous to its discovery in California by Douglas, two other species (*B. ornata* and *B. nuda*) had been found up the Missouri, the former biennial and the latter apparently perennial. Those plants had *ten* petals, but our present species has only *five*, so that the former generic character must be modified. It is remarkable that the species from the Missouri introduced into England as early as the year 1811, are scarcely known to florists, though according to Nuttall they are among "the most singular and splendid in North America;" and Loudon says they "open during the night and spread a most agreeable odor." †

Wild Rice--Wanted.

We wish some of our readers living near Lakes or Rivers where it may be found, would procure us some seed of the Wild Rice. They shall be compensated for their trouble on sending it to the Rochester Seed Store.—*Eds.*

Clover Seed and Machines.

Since the remarks on another page were in type, we have received one or two more communications on the subject of cleaning clover seed. We publish such as contain information to the point.

Messrs. Editors—In reply to the inquiry of S., in your last paper, I would state that last season I sent to Seneca county and obtained a clover machine that was made at Trumansburgh, Tompkins county, by Messrs. Grant & King—price $75.

The patentee is at Albion, Orleans county, where the machines can be had by addressing I. V. Blackwell.—The machine is worked by horse-power, the same as is used to thrash grain, or it may be attached to water-power. (I prefer the former, as it is easier to move the machine from one farm to another, than to carry the heads or chaff to the mill.) The machine is about as large as a fanning mill, with concave and cylinder similar to a common thrashing machine. The cylinder is about 30 inches long and 18 inches in diameter, and is covered with hoop iron, made rough like a rasp, and the concave is lined with the same.—Less power is required to propel it than a machine for thrashing grain. It requires two hands to attend it, one to feed the machine, and the other to drive the team. After passing through the machine, the seed is cleaned from the chaff by running it two or three times through a fanning mill.

I last year raised one hundred and forty bushels of clover seed; and although it was new business to me, I found no difficulty in the operation. I cleaned from six to twelve bushels per day—and have heard of much more being done by the same kind of machines. It is necessary that the clover be ripe when cut, and that the chaff or heads be dry for hulling.

Respectfully Yours,
E. HARMON.

Wheatland, August, 1840.

A letter from Thos. D. Burrall, whose advertisement appears on our last page, informs us that he makes clover machines of small size for horse-power and farm use—price $65; and of large size for water or horse-power—price $80—prices uniform.

Mr. Burrall has devoted much time and money to the construction and improvement of agricultural implements, particularly thrashing and clover machines. His machines are much in use, and we believe give general satisfaction.—*Eds.*

"The Last Rose of Summer."

Respectfully inscribed to Miss M. H. who, in a manner well calculated to flatter the vanity of a man of 50, if he had any, and at the same time excite in his mind melancholly feelings, presented the author with the last lovely Rose which bloomed in her garden in the summer of 1840.

"'Tis the last Rose of Summer" that gleams on its spray,
Thy beauties, thou, frail one, must now pass away;
Like all thy companions, thou soon must be gone,
And I sigh as I say it, my Rose is *alone.*

Long flourished my rose, on the tree where it grew,
And often its petals were bathed in fresh dew;
Full oft in its freshness it drank the first ray
That lit up the morning and glowed at noon-day.

It was fann'd by soft zephyrs which floated along;
The wild bee's sweet murmur was thy evening song;
A Philomel, nightly did thee serenade;
And the black-bird and thrush sang by day in the shade.

Now the chill winds of autumn thy requiem must be,
And I sigh as I say it, my last Rose of thee,
The bee, whose soft murmur oft soothed thee, is gone,
And she who sung nightly, full far off has flown.
The black-bird and robin, far—far have they fled
And I sigh as I say it, my Rose, *thou art dead.*

Nay, I'll smile now to say it, thou art not alone,
Thou hast joined thy companions who before thee have gone
From the spray which long bore thee, another shall spring,
To it, as to thee, shall sweet Philomel sing;
The black-bird and robin shall pour forth their notes,
While the thrush and the wren shall tune their sweet throats;
In short it shall live, as thou did'st in thy day,
Then submit to stern fate and pass silent away.
I will not complain but submit to my lot,
Since like thee, my Rose, I must soon be forgot.

Lockport, N, Y. SUB ROSA.

Inquiries about Orchard Grass, &c.

Messrs. Editors—Can you give me any information about orchard grass (Dactylis glomerata;) the soil best adapted to its growth, the time and manner of sowing, quantity of seed per acre, its value for hay or pasture for cows compared with Timothy or other grasses, the number of croppinge it will bear in a season, and the time of its duration? This grass is not cultivated in this section of country, and information concerning it is earnestly solicited through the New Genesee Farmer.

I was much pleased with the essay on grasses by Professor Dewey, in former numbers of your paper, and regret that he so soon laid down his able pen. May we not hope that he will again appear in your columns, and give us further information about the grasses, and also descriptions of the noxious weeds which are becoming so serious an evil in some parts of the countrv? And, if you will allow me to make a suggestion, I think it would increase the value of your already invaluable paper if you would give cuts with descriptions of the most injurious weeds. In this section of the country we are wholly unacquainted with the Canada Thistle, Stein Craut and Charlock, or at least they are not known by these names; and if they have yet been introduced here, we may be better able to guard against them if we are sufficiently acquainted with their looks to detect them on their first appearance. I think we ought to become acquainted with our enemies as well as our friends.

Respectfully your Friend,
SERENUS.

Lewisburg, Pa., August, 1840.

Remarks.—Orchard grass is not much cultivated in Western New York.—We wish some one of our readers who has experience on the subject, would furnish an answer to the above.—In respect to Professor Dewey, we regret to state that severe illness has for some time past deprived this community of his very useful labors. We are happy to say however, his health is now nearly restored, and we trust he will soon resume his responsible duties in the Institution over which he presides.—*Eds.*

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Farming; Its Advantages.

Messrs. Editors—Farming is exempt from those great and almost overpowering evils, to which nearlp every other branch of industry has had to succumb of late; I mean the evils of the credit system. The production of the farmer is always a cash article. The Banks will loan money to purchase the staples of the country in times of great money pressure, as the avails places them in funds in New York. This is a great boon to the farmer; it is one great cause of his success; it is alone sufficient to make his condition enviable.

Look at the City trader or the jobber, and the country merchant—what is their condition and daily task, sales all on credit, profits on paper, failures in collections, losses, goading apprehensions, failing credit and consequent inability to buy well, small profits with increased expenses, skinning usury, bankruptcy and disgrace; then comes the final struggle between pride and poverty, diminished self-respect, old age, sickness and the grave.

The extensive mechanic is but little better off. As times are constituted, he too must give credit and a long one too, on both his stock and his labor. If he makes his employers rich, he of course gets his pay; but if his employers fail, Shylock grasps the assets, and the mechanic may whistle.

Not so with the farmer; even bankrupt millers, and gambling speculators, can find cash to pay him for the fruits of his industy. If he sells on a credit, it is because he gets more than the market price, and more than the purchaser ought to pay. It is often said that no miller but a lame duck, will buy wheat on a credit—if a farmer sells to one of these he ought to lose.

But in the midst of every blessing, farmers do complain of low prices and hard times. How do the facts stand? are prices lower or is money scarcer than it was 10 years ago? Certainly not; but the artificial wants, the style of living of the farmer, have fearfully increased—and he seeks for a panacea, not in the sober lessons of early experience, but in the illusory, soul-sickening promises of future inflations.

It is true that farmers and their families exhibit outwardly a much higher state of civilization, than they did 10 years ago, but what progress have they made since that time in intellectual cultivation? Have they learned to prize and enjoy the simple pleasures of rural life, and to understand their endless variety? Does the farmer's green fields, ploughed fallows, his trees, his rocks, and his bubbling brooks, now teach him lessons which ten years ago he could not understand? If they do, then is he on the road to that intellectual improvement which will moderate his self-love, teach him to be satisfied with the day of small things, and to despise those temptations which lead to expensive show, effeminacy and ruin. SENECA.

Improved Breeds of Swine.

Much has been said of late in agricultural papers respecting new and improved kinds of hogs, and we have sometimes been asked why it was that our columns contained so little on the subject. Our answer has been, we did not possess sufficient personal knowledge on the subject to enable us to form an intelligent opinion respecting it, and much that we read about it savored too strongly of "speculation" to suit our taste. We are fully convinced, however, that very great improvements have been made in the breeds of swine. Some good specimens of Berkshire, China, Leicestershire, and various crosses may now be found in this vicinity; but the finest and most *genteel* lot of hogs—(we beg their pardon, we meant to say *swine,*) that we have ever seen is the stock of A. B. Allen, Esq. of Buffalo, whom we had the pleasure of visiting a few days since. Mr. Allen has imported several fine animals, and has purchased largely from other breeders and importers in order to supply the great demand for pigs, for the west and south. He has sold a large number during the summer and is constantly receiving orders for more. The following account of a purchase of his we copy from the Cultivator. We intend hereafter to give descriptions of some of the most improved breeds of swine. There is much room for improvement in this department among farmers, and we hope our readers will not be slow to perceive it.

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Large Sale of Berkshires.

It will be seen by the communication below, that the Shakers at Watervliet, near this city, have sold out their entire breeding stock of Berkshire hogs, to A. B. Allen, Esq. of Buffalo, and that they retire from the business of breeding them for sale. On the day previous to the shipment of the stock to the west, we had the pleasure of riding out to the neat village of these people, and looking over their superior animals; and, however familiar we may have been with Berkshires, we must confess that the splendid array of these noble quadrupeds excited our astonishment and admiration. While we regret that Albany county should lose this choice stock, we are glad to find that it has fallen into the hands of so spirited and judicious a breeder as Mr. Allen; and perhaps it is upon the whole for the best, as at Buffalo it is several hundred miles nearer to the Great Western Market, and we are not without hopes that this greater proximity to purchasers, will extend the diffusion of the breed, for we are satisfied that the pork growers cannot possibly make a more profitable investment than in the improved *machines,* (if we may be allowed the expression) for the manufacture of this great staple article. No farmer would want but one sight of the beautiful store barrows that we saw in the piggery, to convince him of this. Their large fine, and delicate forms, could not fail to excite his admiration.

Mr. Allen has also purchased a few other very large choice animals, of established reputation as breeders, belonging, we believe, to Messrs. Middleton and Meigs of this city. All these animals have been stinted to Mr. Lossing's late imported boars, and cannot fail this fall to produce a very choice offspring. We doubt whether, with this addition to Mr. Allen's stock, his herd can be beat, or rarely hardly equalled, by any herd in England, at least if we may judge from the finished engravings which occasionally appear in the British Farmer's Magaziue. In the March No. of the present year, we find the portrait of a boar bred by the Hon. J. Shaw Lefevre, a wealthy landed proprietor, and Speaker of the British House of Commons, and by the exhibition of which, at the Oxford meeting of the English Agricultural Society, he won the highest prize of ten guineas ($50.) Forward, this might be called a good animal, but otherwise he has narrow hams, and a high steep rump, and has nothing of the finished air and fashionable range of the Shaker stock. Mr. A. inform us that he intends still to enlarge his stock, and that he has made arrangements to receive in September next some of the best that the piggeries of England can afford, without regard to price, and unconnected with former importations, for a fresh cross. With these additions to the previous high bred stock of Mr. A., the person who cannot be satisfied from its produce must be hard to please. We wish him every success in his laudable enterprise in the improvement of the stock of the great and fertile west.

"*Watervliet, July,* 1840.

"Editors Cultivator—Being situated so far from navigation, and it being so troublesome for us to ship our stock, we have concluded to retire from the business of breeding Berkshire pigs, and have accordingly sold out all our *prime* stock to A. B. Allen, of Buffalo, reserving only a few sows of medium sizes for the production of our own pork. This is a very superior stock, and such as has universally taken precedence even among Berkshires, wherever sent. Most of these animals are about as large of their age, as the superb sow Maxima, purchased of us at one hunderd and fifty dollars, by John Lossing, of Albany, and faithfully figured and described in the May number of the current volume of the Cultivator, and one of them we think, when fully grown, will even be superior; and we earnestly recommend this stock to the public, and have no hesitation in saying, that it will not be likely to deteriorate in the hands of A. B. Allen, and those who have heretofore addressed their orders to us we respectfully refer hereafter to him.

"STEPHEN WELLS,
"JUSTICE HARWOOD,
"*Trustees of U. Friends, commonly called Shakers.*"

Disease in Poultry—Inquiry.

Messrs. Thomas & Bateham.—My hens and chickens are affected with a kind of distemper of which some have died. The disease causes a swelling of the neck, and an appearance of water in the lower part of the neck. If you, or any of your correspondents, can inform us how to cure or check this evil, you will perhaps oblige more than one subscriber.

Respectfully Yours, M. H.

Black Rock, August, 1840.

Remarks.—We have no personal knowledge of the above disease, and cannot look up an answer in time for this number. Some information concerning it will doubtless be given in our next.—*Eds.*

Ring Bone on Horses—Inquiry.

Messrs. Editors.—I have a valuable young horse affected with what is called a Ring Bone, on his hind foot; and if you, or any of your readers, can inform me how to stop or cure it, I should esteem it a very great favor. Yours, &c.,

JOEL P. BENNETT.

Wellington, N. Y.

Remarks.—We are proud to say that our editorial aids and valuable correspondents possess a very respectable amount of useful knowledge, and show great willingless to communicate it to others; but we are sorry to inform Mr. Bennett that we do not expect to be able to furnish a cure for Ring Bone. Some of our friends may be able to tell how to afford some relief; but a *cure* we apprehend is impossible.—*Eds.*

Agriculture of Upper Canada.

(BY THE HON. ADAM FERGUSON.)

(*Continued from page* 117

Observations on the Making, Curing, and Casking of Butter.

1. The milk house or dairy, should have no internal communication with any other building. It must be kept free from smoke, be well ventilated, and clean, and no potatoes, fish, or such articles, kept in it. The dairy utensils must be its only furniture, and these must be kept *scrupulously* sweet and clean.

2. The milk when brought in, is to be strained through a fine hair sieve or strainer; then put into the dishes or pans. A tin skimmer, with holes, is best for taking off the cream, *which should always be churned while the cream is fresh.*

3. The churns, whether plunge or barrel, should be made of the best well-seasoned white oak, and the *utmost* attention paid to scouring, drying, and airing the churns immediately after use. If this is not done, a sour and unwholesome flavor will be communicated to the butter next made.

4. *Immediately*, when taken from the churn, the butter is to be steeped, for *one hour*, in cold spring water, to grow firm, and after being three or four times washed, some fine salt is to be thrown into the water, which will improve the color, and purge out all the remaining portion of milk. This is an important point.

5. When thus prepared, the butter is to be immediately salted; the allowance of salt to be one and a half ounces of common salt to each pound of butter.—If intended for immediate use, less salt will suffice. In Ireland, a small portion of saltpetre is added.

6. It is a bad practice to keep on the product of one churning, *uncured*, to be mixed up with the next.—The flavor of the whole is invariably injured, and where a sufficient quantity is not procured in one day to fill a cask or keg, a partial salting, with a linen rag steeped in brine, may be applied.

7. The butter is to be packed firm into the firkin, with a round tramp stick of sufficient thickness and weight. When filled, a little of the purest salt is to be strewed over the surface, and the head fitted on, accurately close.

8. Liverpool stoved salt, or that called *Bay*, from Portugal, are most effective. Salt must be kept dry, and a little unslacked lime below the cask will be found useful.

9. Mixing the salt with the butter should be done in wooden dishes, after the water and milk are completely got out, and then immediately packed firm into the firkin, which will keep it smooth and firm.

10. The milk of *new* calved cows must be rejected for four days after calving. A very small quantity of such would spoil a whole firkin. Scalding cream in cold weather is a bad practice.

11. Casks must be steeped in pure or running water and very carefully dried. They are to be made of the best oak or ash, and ought not to contain more than 84lbs., at least that size is best liked in the London Market.

N. B.—The calculations and quantities here stated, relate to the Aberdeen pound of 28 ounces, avoirdupois, and the salt is reckoned at 16 ounces to the pound, avoirdupois.

Management of Cattle.

The general management of our cattle, with a few suggestions upon winter feeding, will now demand some attention.

It is impossible to visit any settled parts of Canada, especially at those seasons where care is particularly required, without having to lament the neglected condition of the cows and other stock. No doubt our extensive forests afford food and shelter to a considerable extent; but yet it is too visible in the stinted growth of the young, and in the sunken eye and attenuated carcase of the older cattle, that a reasonable provision is denied them, while too often, *water*, that prime necessary of existence, is wanting, or scarce.

Hollow horn, with a host of other evils, naturally follow this starvation and undue exposure to extremes of heat and cold. Where common pasturage prevails, animals must be abandoned to their own resources; but where a farmer can command enclosed pastures, something may be effected.

Pastures should always be provided with shades and shelters, and where Nature does not afford them, a substitute must be found in a commodious shed. One erected in the form of a capital X will be found to answer well; and, with the addition of a rack, may frequently serve in open winter as a stable for the store stock. As there is hardly any thing of greater consequence for cattle than abundance of water, the prudent farmer will make every effort to secure a supply. Where running water is wanting, tanks or ponds may be formed, or a well with a pump and troughs, judiciously placed, may be made to serve several fields, at one central point.

Whatever trouble or expense may be required, no humane or sensible man, will permit his stock to be in want of this necessary; and he may rest assured they will repay him a hundred fold. Dr. Coventry, the able Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, was wont, when treating this subject, to recount the small mortality, and superior condition of a farmer's stock, where an abundant supply of water was furnished, compared with the loss and deterioration of his adjoining neighbor, where that article was scanty, in a season of fearful scarcity of fodder, and where the two stocks, in regard to quality and quantity of food, were altogether on a par.

In pasturing stock, it is of much importance to associate different kinds of animals, as the horse will eat what the cow will reject, and sheep will nibble at something perhaps passed over by both.

The Canadian farmer, when grain fetches a fair value, will find one of his greatest difficulties to consist in substituting something as winter food, to produce *prime* fat.—That admirable root, the *turnip*, the key stone of stock farming in Britain, is of more doubtful attainment here. Not that very weighty crops of turnips are unknown in Canada, nor that they may not be rendered available, by care, through our winters; but it would still seem extremely dubious whether we can venture to assign them a steady and permanent place, upon any large scale, in Canadian husbandry. The minute degree of manual labor indispensable for the successful culture of turnips, and still more perhaps, the necessity of applying that labor, *by large bands* of laborers, *at certain critical stages of their growth*, seems, in our present sparse population, nearly to preclude a reliance upon turnips to any useful extent. It may further be doubted whether the scorching sun of Canada, at the tender point, when the plants are not yet in the rough leaf, or somewhat later, when the bulbs begin to form, with the ravages of insects, which that heat so powerfully fosters, may not, all together, combine to throw insuperable obstacles in the farmer's path. The same remarks too, will apply to mangel wurtzel, carrot, &c. Happily however, we are not left altogether without resource. A great deal may be done with the potatoe, which yields abundantly, and rarely fails. In its culture, we escape from much of the hand culture, and altogether from the delicate constitution of the turnip in its early growth. Careful, well-timed horse-hoeing, will go a great way with potatoes in rows, and even where they are cultited in hills, considerably less hand labor will suffice, than turnips in rows will require, while a broad-cast crop is generally defective and slovenly. We must also remember that if a sufficiency of manure is supplied, and a pretty early variety is selected for seed, the farmer will find his land in excellent trim for a crop of wheat.

Another useful article of farm produce, and well calculated to unite with steamed potatoes in feeding stock, is the seed of Flax, either entire, or after yielding a portion of its oil at the mill. It is also a most economical and nutritive substitute for a portion of the milk required in rearing calves.

In regard to our horses, the breed in Upper Canada seems sufficiently well adapted for ordinary purposes, while in the Lower Province, the hardy and active little Norman has been long and justly in favor. Our heaviest work is so generally performed by oxen, that farmers have perhaps coveted smartness and speed more than is wise. A little attention however, would soon introduce more substance and bone. Good premiums will soon bring forward powerful stallions from the States, and should any one contemplate their introduction from Britain, we would commend the Suffolk Punch, the Cleveland Bay, and the Clydesdale breeds to their attention.

Sheep.

Sheep husbandry forms an important branch of rural economy. In Canada we are yet but partially prepared for its introduction; but as our clearances extend, and facilities for the sale or manufacture of wool, shall increase, sheep will become valued, as they deserve.

In selecting a breed, we must give due attention to the object in view. With some farmers the carcase, and with others the wool, will be mainly regarded.—Besides wool and carcase, we have another distinction to attend to, in the *long* wooled and *short* wooled breeds. Of the latter, the Saxon and Merino bear the finest quality and fetch the highest price per pound; Yet it is quite possible, taking all things into consideration, that more homely varieties will pay the farmer best. The *Cheviot* is a hardy short wooled breed, and has received much attention from the Culleys and other distinguished breeders in the North of England. The mutton is of excellent quality and grain,—The *South Down* is a sheep with valuable short wool, and good carcase, and would seem to be a sheep well suited for Canada, in many respects. The largest portion of the 700,000 sheep, annually consumed in London, consists of South Downs.

Of the *long wooled* breeds, none can stand a comparison with *Improved Leicesters*, for yielding a quick return in mutton, with a valuable fleece of good combing wool. This variety will ever be associated with the name of Bakewell, to whose discernment and perseverance they owe their rise. Mr. Bakewell, as is well known, was the first man in England, *or in the world*, who, upon scientific and fixed principles, directed his attention to the improvement of live stock. In horses and cattle, whom both of which he bestowed infinite labor and much expense, his success has not been so brilliant, because he was unfortunate in his selection of the breeds which he proposed to improve. The huge black Leicestershire cart horse is now rarely to be met with out of his native bounds, or in the ponderous drays of London.

The Lancashire long horns, notwithstanding many desirable qualities, has been fairly beat out of the field by improved short horns.

The *Improved Leicester*, named also the *Dishley*, after Mr. Bakewell's farm, is a sheep of the highest value, where a market is found for fat mutton, and where a fleece of the finest carding quality is not required Shearling wedders of this breed, will average from 18 to 20 pounds per quarter. Taking wool and carcase together, no variety will probably make the

same return, acre for acre, in ordinary enclosed pastures. The greatest objection to them in Canada, arises from the wool not suiting the machinery in common use; but as that may soon be obviated, and they are so valuable in all other respects, they call for special attention from our farmers. It is worthy of remark, that Leicester mutton, although quite as early and fat, is infinitely superior in grain and flavor to the same sheep grown in England.

One other description of stock remains to be noticed, and though last, not least important to Canadian farmers. The *Hog* may be well denominated the *friend* of Canada, without whose aid our forests could hardly be subdued. There is probably no domestic animal whose improvement has been more neglected, or abandoned to chance, nor is there one which can make a better return for care and attention. We have only to look at the gaunt, flat-sided brute, with a head, forming, (as Paddy might say,) one-third of his carcase, and then cast our eye upon the short-legged, round-bodied, comfortable looking pig, living most probably upon the next adjoining farm, to be fully satisfied of the culpable negligence displayed in this department. The swine of Canada must not be condemned in too general terms, as the best and worst varieties meet our observation in every neighborhood.

In raising hogs, two objects present themselves, and will regulate the prudent husbandman in the selection of a breed. He may require pork merely as an article for family consumption, or he may incline to grow it as an object of merchandize. For the first of these purposes, the small breed of China make an excellent foundation, from the tendency to be always ready for the knife, and susceptible of any modification, by crossing, which may be desired.

Of the larger breeds, for bacon or salted pork, the *Hampshire* and *Sussex*, white breeds, and the *Berkshire*, piebald, black, or tawny, will be found to suit the farmer best.

With the *Hog*, as with all other live stock, one *invariable* rule should be rigidly adhered to, and which is the only security against disappointment and loss: *Never keep more mouths than you are perfectly able to satisfy.* It is painful and disgraceful to contemplate the herds of wretched swine, starving along our highways, worried and maimed by dogs, and breaking the bonds of good neighborhoods by provoking inroads upon crops.

Little or no attention has yet been paid to the great advantages of a change of seed, whether of grain, pulse, or roots. It is a well established fact in vegetation, that the quality and product are greatly improved by a change of seed, from heavy land to light soil, and vice versa.

It is more than time however, to close these cursory remarks, and I shall only add, that if you consider them worthy of a place in your journal, I trust they will be perused in the spirit in which they have been penned, viz: a candid and anxious desire to advance the great cause which you seek to forward, and tend to strengthen *Agriculture*, the impregnable bulwark for the security and happiness of nations.

Yours, &c.,

Woodhill, U. C. ADAM FERGUSSON.

Rainy Days.

Messrs. Editors:—How much time is thrown away by some farmers in our country, when the weather will not permit them to work out of doors. This time might be well improved by every farmer. In the course of a season there are many days of wet weather, in which it is impossible to do work on a farm; threfore when these are lost, (as they are to many farmers of my acquaintance in this vicinity,) they amount to a considerable sum. "Time is money," as the saying is; therefore how important it is for we farmers, at this day of the world, to take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves. Now if this is good advice in money matters, it will surely apply to our domestic affairs—to those hours and half-days when the rain drives us under shelter.—Well, some will ask how these hours and half-days can best be employed? I will tell you, my brother farmers. Get yourselves a set of carpenter's tools, and make a work bench, and if you can plane a board and drive a nail, you will find enough to occupy all the spare hours and days you will have in a year. The tools will cost but five or six dollars, such as are most necessary for a farmer's use, and then you will be able to keep your out buildings, and stable doors, &c., in good repair, without paying out the money. If your barn doors get out of order, the first rainy day you can repair them. If a board on your fence gets loose, put a nail in it or replace it. In this way you can improve every rainy day, and thereby keep your buildings and fences in good condition.

Many farmers in our country think if any small job of work is necessary to be done on their premises, they must go and employ a mechanic to do it, when they could very probably do it just as well themselves, and consequently save expense. If a farmer wants any plain and useful furniture for his kitchen, such, for instance, as a pine table, benches, &c., take a rainy day to do it. But it is unnecessary to multiply the many things that might be done or prepared in such times. Every farmer that looks around his premises, (if he is not in the habit of so doing,) will generally find his out-buildings and fences are decaying, and out of repair. Every farmer should accustom himself to the use of tools, and whenever he wants a small job of work done, he can do it himself, without going four or five miles after a carpenter. I know a good many farmers in this vicinity, that have not a hatchet, drawing knife, augur, plane, or work bench, about their premises. The consequence is, their jobs go undone, and they have naught to do on rainy days. Is this economy? I can safely answer no. Yet such men will carry their grain five miles further to a market where they can get two cents more on a bushel. Enough has been said to convince those who do not improve rainy days, that they must inevitably be running down hill, and soon their out-buildings, fences, &c., will all be gone. Therefore I close my remarks upon this subject, and wait with anxious solicitation to hear it more fully dealt with.

August 13th, 1840. W. S. T.

Shade Trees in Pastures.

Messrs. Editors—I believe it is a prevailing opinion among farmers, that shade trees are beneficial to cattle in hot weather; but from my own observation, I am inclined to think quite differently.

I have been engaged in the dairy business several years, and have noticed that cows often decline in their milk in very hot weather, notwithstanding they had good pasture and plenty of water. This led me to take some pains to ascertain the cause of this declension. I am this season milking fifty-five cows; I have two pastures, of about seventy-five acres each, both seeded with the same kind of grass, the feed equally good, and both well watered. One of them has no shade in it, but the other has a piece of woodland enclosed with it, and some scattering trees which afford shade. Until recently I have made a practice of turning my cows into one pasture one week, and into the other the next. Since our intense hot weather came on, I noticed that during the week when the cows were in the shady pasture, the weight of our cheese was from 15 to 20 lbs. per day less, than during the week when they were in the pasture without shade. This led me to examine the cause, and I noticed that in very hot weather cows will not feed half as many hours when they can find shade, as they will when debrived of it. Of late I have practised turning my cows into the shady pasture during nights and cloudy weather, and into the other pasture during sunny weather; since which my cheese has been of uniform and full weight. Hence I am led to believe that pastures for cows are better without than with shade. Such is their dread of the scorching rays of the sun that cattle will stand in the shade and fight flies until hunger forces them from their retreat.

Yours respectfully,

ARTHUR F. BILL.

Hardingsburg, Ia.

Remarks.—Our correspondent seems to be fully convinced that shade trees are injurious to cow-pastures; still we feel inclined to doubt whether the evil effect is generally as great as appeared to him. At all events we shall cry "*Woodman spare that tree;*" and we hope our readers will "*Touch not a single bough*" of the beautiful oaks, elms, maples, &c. which perchance may now ornament the bounderies of their pastures, until more evidence is adduced against them, and some admirer of Nature's beauties has been allowed to speak in their behalf.—*Eds.*

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Prospects of the Wheat Market.

Messrs. Editors—The question is in the mouth of every farmer you meet—What price shall we be able to get for our wheat?—And no wonder it is often asked; for on its answer depends in a great degree the footing of our profit-and-loss account for the year.

Interesting as the question is however, it unfortunately belongs to that class which is easier asked than answered. To undertake to predict the realization of any specific price might seem presumptuous: yet I will venture to say that much, very much, depends upon our *wisdom and sagacity in marketing the article.* It is a mortifying fact that our farmers, as a class, are extremely unwise in this branch of our business. When prices are high, we hold on for higher; and when low, we seem to think there is no time to be lost in securing what little we can get. In the fever of excitement we simultaneously rush upon the market, and after glutting and depressing it to its lowest ebb, sell our hard earnings for a mere "mess of pottage." We pay little or no regard to the prospect of demand and supply,—considerations upon which all commercial transactions should be based;—but (particularly when prices are extreme either way) allow ourselves to be governed quite too much by the impulse of temporary excitement.

Let us now look at the prospect before us, with reference to the considerations of demand and supply.

And, first of supply, or quantity on hand. We have undoubtedly, (notwithstanding local failures here and there, from different causes,) at least as large a quantity of bread stuffs on hand, and probably as great a surplus, after supplying our own people, as we ever had. Of course this surplus will of itself involve us in ruinous prices, unless it shall be absorbed by foreign demand. Hence it becomes us to ascertain whether such a demand may be prudently calculated upon; and if so, to what extent.

By a careful examination of extracts from late English papers, we shall find,

1st. That the weather is so ominous as to produce serious apprehensions of a bad harvest. These fears however, may, and quite probably will, be dissipated by a favorable change of weather.

2d. That the prospect is that the crop throughout Great Britain "will prove much, very much, below an average." That in Ireland "the peasantry are

already compelled by hunger to plunder ware-houses, and corn-laden vessels;" and "exceedingly severe sufferings are apprehended on the part of the working population in England and Scotland."

3d. That "although money in England is excessively plenty, and interest on short time very low, yet stocks are depressed; capitalists declining investments on long time, in anticipation that the drain will be so heavy for the purchase of bread stuffs, as to produce, within a few months, a great scarcity of money, and corresponding high rates of interest." And some are even predicting that "the bank of England, (whose vaults were never better filled,) will be compelled, before another harvest, to suspend specie payment, in consequence of the very heavy call for money to send abroad for grain!"

4th. That "the crop on the Continent of Europe generally is so much below an average, that, at the best, they will have nothing to spare." And

5th. That "Russia and her dependencies are suffering *from famine* to that degree that the Emperor has opened his ports to bread stuffs, *duty free*, from all parts of the world!" That Odessa, and the regions bordering upon the Black Sea, (the very country from which we have for many years in succession received such large quantities of wheat,) are now *shipping rye from New York to save their people from starvation!*

My object, Messrs. Editors, in troubling you with my cogitations upon this subject, is to endeavor to convince our farmers that all our surplus will be needed in Europe, and of course will be exported: and that *the price which we shall obtain, will very much depend upon the degree of our confidence in the winter and spring markets.*

From the best information I can obtain, I am of the opinion that more than three-fourths of our farmers intend to *thrash and sell their wheat as soon as possible;*—all acting upon the now popular opinion, that the fall market and the first price are the best. Now, would not this be extremely unwise?

Thrashing machines have vastly increased in numbers and facility since last fall. Put these all in operation as soon as practicable, and our mills would soon be glutted. These would, before the first of October, pour such quantities of flour into New York, as to not only ruinously overstock the market, but create a false and mischievous impression in market as to the actual amount of our crop. In this state of business, of course prices would give way, and as these should decline, in the same ratio should we increase our diligence till we should divest ourselves of an article, growing every day worse and worse: not considering that by our own folly and lack of reasonable confidence, we had *made our own markets* and reapt their ruinous fruits.

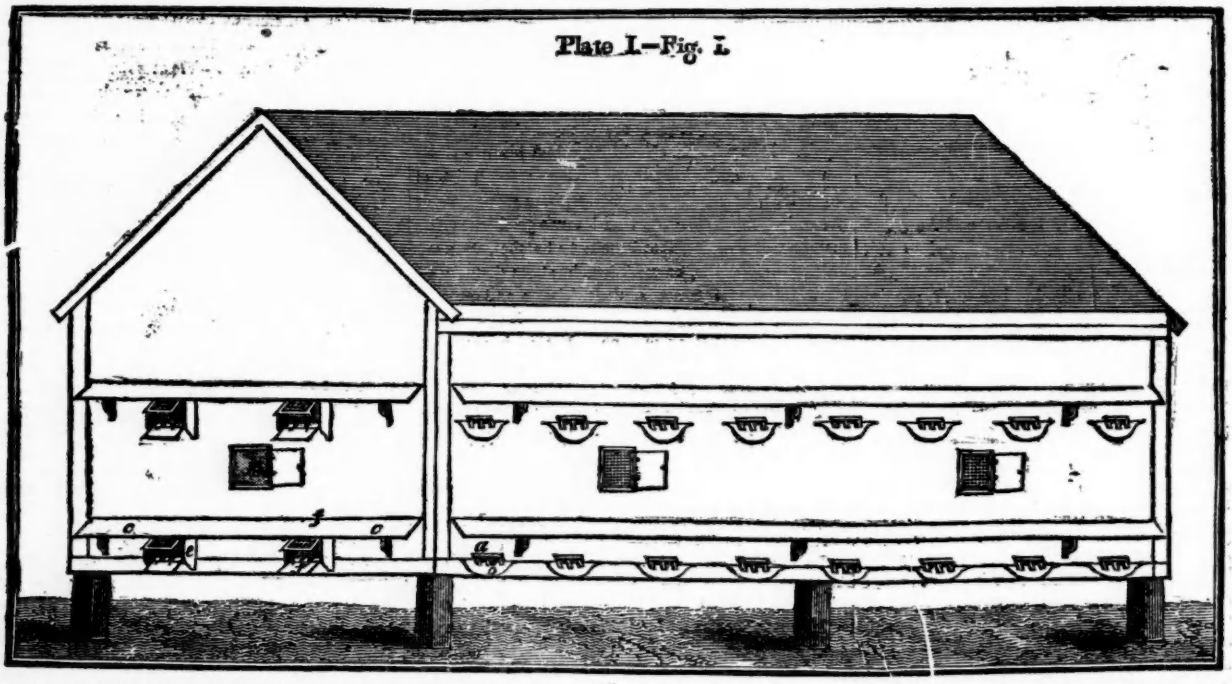
To conclude, Messrs. Editors, I will hazard an opinion, which I confess is worth but little at the most, and by which I would be sorry to mislead any one,—that every farmer in "the Genesee Country" who will manfully resolve to hold on to his wheat for a dollar a bushel till the first of July next, and will also take good heed to avail himself of the dollar the *first* time it is offered, will find his granary empty on or before, (and probably long before,) the day specified.

If we would manage as well in selling as our customers will in buying; or as the English did last year, in draining from us so many hundred thousand bushels of wheat, in so artful a manner that we scarcely knew they were getting or even wanting any at all, it would be a saving to us of twenty-five cents per bushel on our whole crop; but "a word to the *wise* is sufficient;"—and "though thou shouldest bray a *fool* in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."

C****.

Centerfield, Ont. co., August 20, 1840.

Plate I.—Fig. 1.



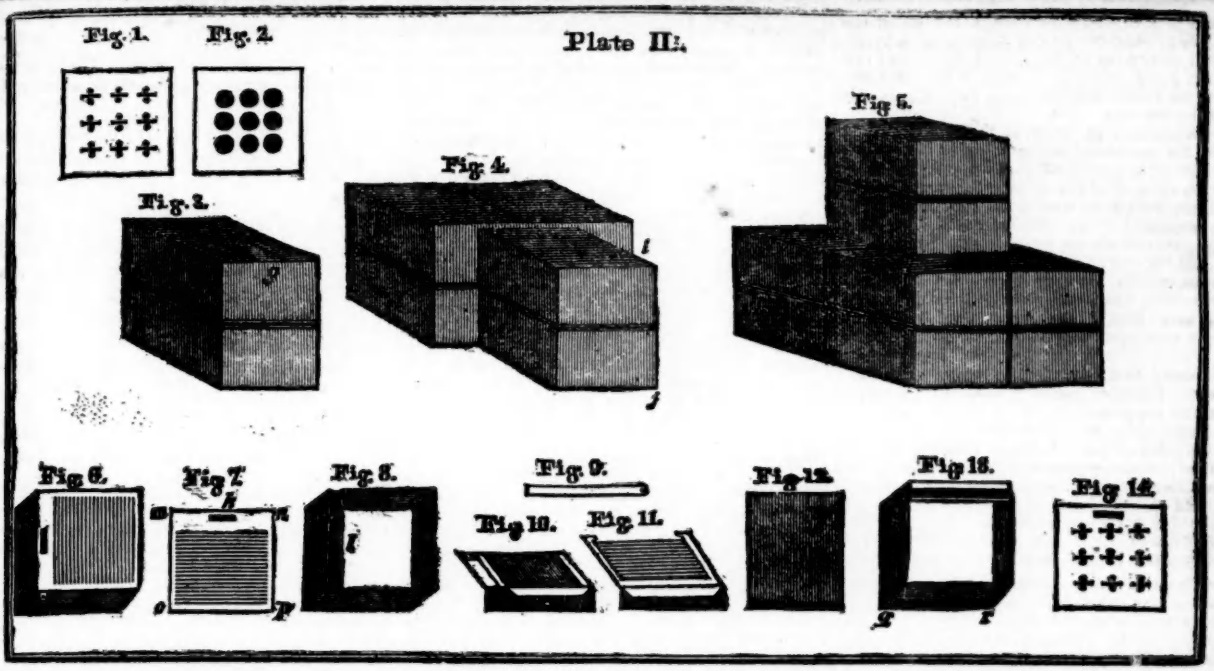
IMPROVED BEE HOUSES AND BEE HIVES.

A constant supply of good honey, is, with most families, a source of much gratification, and its production for the market can be made a source of much profit. The keeping of bees has of late been very much neglected by farmers generally, owing to the difficulty of protecting them from the bee-moth or worm. Much ingenuity has been displayed in constructing hives in such a manner as to be proof against the moth, and at the same time admit of the honey being obtained when desired without destroying the bees. Several kinds of hives are now in use in different parts of the country, which answer these purposes more or less perfectly. We have never seen, however, any kind of bee house or hive which appeared to us to possess so many advantages as the one we are about to describe, invented and patented by JOHN SEARLE, Esq. of Franklin, N. H., and which we believe is considerably used in some of the Eastern States. Mr. S. has exhibited in this city, models of his house and hives, and several gentlemen contemplate erecting them.

The above cut (plate 1,) represents the bee house, or apiary, a building 10 feet by 20, and about 8 feet high. This size is calculated to hold 36 hives; but of course the size of the house can be varied as desired. The hives are placed in two tiers along both sides, and across one end of the house. The following specifications, with the plates, will afford a tolerably correct idea of the construction of the bee house and hives and the management of the bees.

Specification.—I construct a building as follows, to wit: 10 feet by 20, or of any required dimensions, to stand two feet above the ground, on posts; to be two stories high, 4 feet each, with a tight roof; frame without studs or braces; boarded perpendicularly and plastered outside and in, to exclude insects and regulate the temperature. Another covering of wood may be added. The floor to be double, with a coat of lime mortar between. A floor of cement, tin, or other smooth metal, to be laid adjoining the walls, (except at one end, where is to be a door, for the convenience of the proprietor,) for the hive to set on, 2½ feet wide for single ones, and 3½ feet for double ones; or it may be of wood, covered with a white-wash of salt, quick lime and sand. Over this, at the height of four feet, is to be a scaffold of similar width, and materials for another tier of hives. The bees are to pass to and from the hive, through a spout, about ten inches long, of 1½ inch stuff, six inches wide; grooved out two inches wide and ⅜ deep in two places, leaving a margin ½ inch wide in the centre to support the cover, which is to be made of the same breadth. This spout is to pass from the hive through the walls of the building, sloping at an angle of twenty-two degrees until it projects one inch, *a*, plate 1, fig. 1, and rests on the lighting-stool, *b*, which must be equally sloping, and into which the lower end of the spout must be sunk to the top of its floor, the upper end fitted to the lower surface of the cement, or metallic floor, three inches from the inside of the walls; at which place a perpendicular mortise must be made, through the cement floor, 4½ inches long crosswise of the spout, and one inch wide. The angle or space remaining in the groove

Plate II.



yond or above the mortise, should be filled. Every part of the spout, before it is put together, is to be washed with the above mentioned white-wash. It must be well fitted into the walls and set in mortar.

One foot above the lighting-stool is to be a a board, *c*, *c*, one foot wide, sloping twenty-two degrees, intended to shelter the bees. Once in ten feet, along the lower story, is to be a ventilator, *d*; secured on the outside by a shutter, and on the inside by a screen of wire or thin perforated metal, fine enough to exclude the bee-moth. When it is intended to multiply artificial swarms, a kind of balcony, or frame, *e*, one foot square, should be attached at the lower extremity of the spout projecting four inches, secured on the outside by two shutters, *f*, *f*, the lower one to be hung at the bottom with hinges, so as to serve when open for a lighting-stool; the upper one to be hung at the top on pivots,—the upper edge being rounded and fitted to roll in a half circle, made in the frame. In the centre of the upper shutter is to be a screen, *f*, inserted of half its size, to serve as a ventilator; the upper shutter to close upon the lower one by a rabbet. In case the wall should be brick, or sufficiently thick, the frame should be sunk rather than projected; and in either case the spout should extend no further than the inside of the frame. These shutters are useful for the greater security of the bees when they are not sufficiently numerous to keep guard at the end of the spout,—consequently they should be kept closed at night during the season of the moth's depredation. In case of multiplying, the bees should pass and repass through the same spout; which should, consequently, be proportionably larger.

The hives should be about sixteen inches square, and of any required height; without doors, or mouths, because they set on the board, plate 2, fig 14, which is to be made precisely the same as the cover to the top of the hive, (and should be washed with the above named white-wash,) with the addition of a mortise corresponding with the mortise in the cement floor, two inches from the wall, for the convenience of securing them at the bottom with plaster lime. The top of the hive should be provided with two parallel bars, *g*, plate II. fig. 3, one inch square, placed 1½ inches from the centre, for the purpose of supporting the cover, fig. 1, which is to be made of a board ¼ of an inch in thickness,—thirteen inches of the centre is to be divided into nine equal squares, with a mortise in the centre of each, 2½ inches long, and ¾ wide. Opposite the centre of each mortise, at the distance of one fourth of an inch from each side, is to be a hole three fourths of an inch in diameter. Over this is to be placed an adapter, fig. 2, three fourths of an inch thick, with holes 2⅛ inches in diameter, corresponding with the holes in the cover. In the holes of the adapter are to be inserted the mouths of glass quart specie jars, to be covered with a suitable box, or cover, to exclude the light while the bees are at work in them. At the approach of cold weather the bottles should be removed, to prevent the rarified air from condensing and destroying the bees, and the hive should be again covered with the same box.

The proprietor, in order to avail himself of a portion of the honey without destroying the bees,—which is in no case necessary,—and also for the purpose of changing the comb, must use double covers, between which he may introduce dividers, for the purpose of separating the tiers. In all cases of taking honey, the upper tier must be removed and empty ones inserted at the bottom. To multiply artificial swarms, without the trouble of swarming and hiving, place two empty hives, plate 2, fig. 4, (connected with the spout) as usual near the wall, with a full hive, *j*, behind them, (or a full hive, fig. 5, may be placed on the top of two or more,) with a suitable communication for the bees to pass through the empty hives to the spout. When the new hives becomes filled with comb and young brood, they must be separated, and will become independent colonies. All the hives must be of equal dimensions as to length and breadth, with tops like other hives, that they may at any time be used as tier hives.

In order to employ bees profitably when they cannot collect honey from abroad the feeding machine, plate 2, fig. 6, must be used; to construct which prepare a board of the size of the bottom of the hive, fig. 7; then make a frame of four sides, equal to size to the board, fig. 8, three inches deep, the front side of plank, with a hole through it to correspond with the mortise in the cement floor, with a groove in the upper edge extending from one end so far that a slide, fig. 9, may be introduced, to cut off the communication with the spout, in order to prevent robberies, &c. On the upper edge of this frame is to be fastened tin, or other smooth metal, projecting inwardly one inch, and sloping forty-five degrees, as may be seen in the sections of the frame and board, figs. 10 and 11. The object of the tin is to prevent the grub from ascending. Over this the board is to be placed, with the hole, *k*, fig. 7, corresponding with that in the plank of the frame, *l*, fig. 8. All that part of the board, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, fig. 7, which covers the inside of the frame, is to be cut into openings, three eights of an inch wide and one inch asunder, corresponding with the mortises in the cover. Between the cover and the tin is to be a slide, fig. 12, of the size of the inside of the frame, for the purpose of excluding the light when clearing the machine. The back side of the frame is to be used as a door, and kept in place by the springs, *g*, *r*, fig. 13. This machine is to be placed near the walls, with the hole in the plank over that in the floor, and the hive kept on it at all times when there is a scarcity of flowers. By the use of this machine, a hive infested with grubs, or other foreign matter, may be cleared of them, as they will fall through the openings in the fore part of the season, and may be taken out without disturbing the bees. It is also to be used whenever it may be necessary to feed the bees. On the approach of cold weather, the machine with the hive on it, is to be moved back from the walls so far as to close the avenue; the hole in the plank must be closed by the small slide, fig. 9; the large slide removed, and the machine filled with cut straw, or other dry material, and the space between the wall and the hives filled with straw. Other covering should be placed on and about the hives, and removed in the spring. The hives should be made in a workman-like manner, of good timber, and all parts smooth except the bottom of the cover.

RECOMMENDATION.

The subscribers have for some years past resided near John Searle, Esq., of Franklin, N. H., the inventor of a new and improved method of "constructing Bee Houses and Bee Hives."

We have had occasion to examine one of the houses, and the hives in the same, built upon the principles laid down in this patent, and to notice the operations of the bees in the same.

We find one of the greatest advantages of this system to consist in the preservation of the life of this useful insect. We rejoice to find it no longer necessary to destroy this pattern of industry, when we would enjoy the fruits of its labor. By adopting this improvement "we can live and let live," making a division of capital when interest and convenience shall demand.

We also find this improvement to be a safe defence to the attacks of most of the enemies of the Bee, more especially the moth or miller. The House is so constructed as to preserve an even temperature of air about the hives, avoiding thereby the dangerous effects of cold, or heat, or of an atmosphere too moist. The house is also so constructed as to allow easy access to any or all of the hives, so that necessary food may be supplied, honey taken away, additional hives or boxes placed where found necessary, and all robbers or plunderers can at any time be barred out, and good order be constantly preserved in the family.

Geo. W. Nesmith, Attorney at Law.	Col. James L. Peabody.
John L. Sanborn, Town Clerk.	Caleb Merrill, Esq.
E. F. Bean, Trader.	B. M. Tyler, Preceptor.
Joshua Fifield, Esq.	Job Wilson, M. D.
Geo. M. Phelps. Attorney at Law.	Stephen Kenrick, Trader.
Jesse Merrill, M. D.	Asa P. Cate, Attorney at Law.
Joseph Morrill, Esq.	Rev. Isaac Knight, A. M.

Franklin, Feb. 21, 1839.

The cost of erecting one of these Bee Houses with 36 hives, together with the right of the patent, is little more than about $50.

Dr. Adam Page is agent for the patentee at Rochester, *No.* 36 *Exchange-st.*

On Propogation by Seeds and Cultivation.

In order to have good vegetables, herbs, fruits, and flowers, we must be careful and diligent in the propogation and cultivation of the several plants; for, tho' nature does much, she will not do all. He who trusts to chance for a crop, deserves none, and he generally has what he deserves.

The propogation of plants is the *bringing them forth*, or the *increasing and multiplying* of them.—This is effected in several different ways: by *seeds*, by *suckers*, by *offsetts*, by *layers*, by *cuttings*. But bear in mind, that *all* plants, from the Radish to the Oak, *may* be propogated by the means of *seed;* while there are many plants which can be propogated by no other *means;* and, of these, the Radish and the Oak are. Let me just qualify, here, by observing, that I enter not into the deep question (which so many have puzzled their heads with) of *equivocal generation*. I confine myself to things of which we have a certain knowledge.

With regard to propogation by means *other* than that of seed, I shall speak of it fully enough under the names of the several plants, which are, as to the way of propogating them, to be considered as exceptions to the general rule. Therefore I shall in the present chapter, treat of propagation by *seed* only.

Cultivation must of course differ in some respects; to suit itself to certain differences in the plants to be cultivated; but there are some principles and rules which apply to the cultivation of all plants; and it is of these only that I propose to speak at present.

It is quite useless, indeed it is grossly absurd to prepare land, and to incur trouble and expense, without duly, and even *very carefully*, attending to the seed we are going to sow. The *sort*, the *genuineness*, the *soundness*, are all matters to be attended to, if we mean to avoid mortification and loss. Therefore the first thing is, the

Sort of Seed.—We should make sure here; for what a loss to have late cabbages instead of early ones! As to beans, peas, and many other things, there cannot easily be mistake or deception. But, as to cabbages, cauliflowers, turnips, radishes, onions, leeks, and numerous others, the eye is no guide at all. If, therefore, you do not save your own seed, (of the manner of doing which I shall speak by and by,) you ought to be very careful of whom you purchase of; and though the seller be a person of perfect probity, he may be deceived himself. If you do not save your own seed, which, as will be seen, cannot always be done with safety, all you can do, is to take every precaution you can when you purchase. Be very particular, very full and clear, in the order you give for seed. Know the seedsman well, if possible Speak to him yourself on the subject if you can; and, in short, take every precaution in your power, in order to avoid the mortifications like those of having one sort of cabbage when you expected another, and of having rape, when you expected turnips or ruta baga.

True Seed.—But, besides the kind, there is the *genuineness* to be considered. For instance, you want *sugar-loaf cabbage*. The seed you sow may be cabbage: it may too, be sugar-loaf, or more that than any thing else; but still, it may not be *true to its kind*. It may have become degenerate; it may have become *mixed* or *crossed* in generating; and thus the plants may very much disappoint you. *True* seed is a great thing; for, not only the time of the crop coming in, but the quantity and quality of it greatly depends upon the trueness of the seed. You have *plants*, to be sure; that is to say, you have something growing; but you will not, if the seed be not *true*, have the thing you want.

To *insure* true seed, you must, if you purchase, take all the precautions recommended as to sort of seed. It will be seen presently, that to save true seed yourself, is not a very easy matter. And therefore, you must sometimes purchase. Find a seedsman that does not deceive you, and stick to him. But observe, that no seedsman can always be sure. He cannot raise all his seeds himself. He must trust to others. Of course, he may, himself, be deceived. Some kinds of seed will keep a good many years, and therefore, when you find you have got some *very true* seed of any sort, get some more of it: get as much as will last you for the number of years that such seed will keep.

Soundness of Seed.—Seed may be of the right *sort;* it may be *true* to it sort; and yet, if it be *unsound* it will not grow, and of course is a great deal worse than useless, because the sowing of it occasions loss of time, loss of cost of seed, loss of use of land, and loss of labor, to say nothing about the disappointment and mortification. Here again, if you purchase, you must rely on the seedsman; and therefore all the aforementioned precautions are necessary as to this point also. In this case (especially if the sowing be extensive) the injury may be very great; and there is no *redress*. If a man sell you one sort of seed for another; or, if he sell you untrue seed, the law will give you redress to the full extent of the injury proved, and the proof can be produced. But if the seed does not come up, what proof have you? You may prove the sowing, but who is to prove that the seed was not chilled or scorched in the ground? That it was not destroyed in coming up, or in germinating?

There are however, means of ascertaining whether seed be sound or not, before you sow it in the ground. I know of no seed, which, if sound and really good, will not sink in water. The unsoundness of seed arises from several causes. Unripeness, blight, mouldiness and age, are the most frequent of these causes. The two first, if excessive, prevent the seed from ever having the germinating quality in them. Mouldiness arises from the seed being kept in a damp place, or from its having heated. When dried again it becomes light. Age will cause the germinating qualities to evaporate; though, where there is a great proportion of oil in the seed, this quality will remain in it many years.

The way to try seed is this: put a small quantity of it in luke warm water, and let the water be four or five inches deep. A mug or basin will do, but a large tumbler glass is best; for then you can see the bottom as well as top. Some seeds, such as those of cabbage, radish and turnip, will, if good, go the bottom at once. Cucumber, melon, lettuce, endive; and many others, require many minutes. Parsnip and carrot, and all the winged seeds, require to be worked by your fingers in a little water, and well wetted, before you put them into the glass; and the carrot should be rubbed so as to get off part of the hairs, which would otherwise act as the feathers do as to a duck. The seed of beet and mangel wurtzel are in a case or shell. The rough things that we sow are not the seeds, but the cases in which the seeds are contained, each case containing from one to five seeds. Therefore, the trial by water is not, as to these two seeds, conclusive, though, if the seed be very good, if there be four or five in a case, shell and all will sink in water, after being in the glass an hour. And as it is a matter of such great importance, that every seed should grow in a case where the plants stand so far apart; as gaps in a row of beets and mangel wurtzel are so very injurious, the best way is to reject all seed that will not sink, case and all, after being put into hot water and remaining there an hour.

But seeds of all sorts are sometimes, if not always, part sound and part unsound; and as the former is not to be rejected on account of the latter, the proportion of each should be ascertained if a separation be not made. Count then a hundred seeds, taken promiscously, and put them into water as before directed. If fifty sink and fifty swim, then half your seed is bad and half good; and so in proportion to other numbers of sinkers and swimmers. There may be plants, the sound seed of which will not sink; but I know of none. If to be found in any instance, they would, I think, be found in the tulip-tree, the ash, the birch, and the parsnip, all of which are furnished with so large a portion of wing. Yet all these, if sound, will sink, if put into warm water, with the wet worked a little into the wings first.

There is however, another way of ascertaining this important fact, the soundness or unsoundness of seed; and that is by *sowing* them. If you have a *hot bed;* or if not, put a hundred seeds, taken as before directed, sow them in a flower pot, and plunge the pot into the earth under the glass in the hot-bed, or hand glass. The climate under the glass is warm; and a very few days will tell you what proportion of your seed is sound. But there is this to be said, that, with strong heat under; and with such complete protection above, seed may come up that would not come up in the open ground. There may be enough of the germinating to cause vegetation in a hot-bed, and not enough to cause it in the open air and cold ground. Therefore, I incline to the opinion that we should try seeds as our ancestors tried witches; not by fire, but by water; and that, following up their practice, we should reprobate and destroy all that do not readily sink.

Saving and Preserving Seed.—This is a most important branch of the gardener's business. There are rules applicable to particular plants. Those will be given in the proper places. It is my business here to speak of such as are applicable to all plants.

First, as to the saving of seed, the truest plants should be selected, such as are of the most perfect shape and quality. In the cabbage we seek small stem, well formed loaf, few spare or loose leaves; in the turnip, large bulb, small neck, slender-stalked leaves, solid flesh or pulp; in the radish, high color (if red or scarlet,) small neck, few and short leaves, and long top. The marks of perfection are well known; and none but perfect plants should be saved for seed.—The case is somewhat different as to plants, which are some male and others female, but these present exceptions are to be noticed under the names of such plants.

Of plants, the early coming of which is a circumstance of importance, the very earliest should be chosen for seed: for they will most always be found to include the highest degree of perfection in other respects. They should have great pains taken with them; the soil and situation should be good; and they should be carefully cultivated during the time that they are carrying on their seed to perfection.

But effectual means must be taken to prevent a mixing of the sorts, or, to speak in the language of farmers, a *crossing of the breeds*. There can be no cross between the sheep and the dog; but there can be between the dog and the wolf; and we daily see it between the greyhound and hound; each valuable when true to his kind: and a cross between the two, fit for nothing but the *rope;* a word which, on this occasion, I use in preference to that of *halter*, out of respect for the modern laws and usages of my native country.

There can be no cross between a cabbage and a carrot; but there may between a cabbage and a turnip; between a cabbage and a cauliflower, nothing is more common; and as the different sorts of cabbages, they will produce crosses, presenting twenty, and perhaps a thousand degrees from the Early York to the Savory. Turnips will mix with radishes and ruta baga; all these with rape; the result will mix with cabbages and cauliflowers; so that, if nothing were done to preserve plants true to their kind, our gardens would soon present us with little besides mere herbage.

Suffice it now, that we know that sorts will mix, when seed plants of the same tribe stand near each other; and we may easily suppose that this may probably take place though the plants stand at a considerable distance apart, since I have, in the case of my Indian corn, given proof of mixture when the plants were *three hundred yards from each other*. What must be the consequences then of saving seeds from cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, squashes, and gourds, all growing in the same garden at the same time? To save the seed of two sorts of any tribe, in the same garden, in the same year, ought not to be attempted; and this it is, that makes it difficult for any one man to raise all sorts of seeds, good and true.

However, *some* may be saved by every one who has a garden; and when raised, they ought to be carefully preserved. They are best preserved in the pod, or on the stalks. Seeds of many sorts will be perfectly good to the age of eight or ten years, if kept in the pod or the stalks, which seeds, if threshed, will be good for little at the end of three years or less. However, to keep seeds without threshing them out, is seldom convenient, often impracticable, and always exposes them to injury from mice and rats, and from various other enemies, of which however, the greatest is carelessness. Therefore, the best way is, except for things that are very curious, and that lie in a small compass, to thresh out all seeds.

They should stand till perfectly ripe, if possible.—They should be cut, or pulled, or gathered, when it is dry; and they should, if possible, be dry as dry can be, before they are threshed out. If when threshed, any moisture remain about them, they should be placed in the sun, or near a fire in a dry room; and when quite dry, should be put into bags, and then hung up against a very dry wall, where they will by no accident get damp. The best place is some room, or place, where there is, occasionally at least, a fire kept in winter.—*Silk Grower.*

Newspapers.

A child beginning to read, becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are very familiar, and he will make a progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year, says Mr. Weeks, is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with this advancement. The mother of a family being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of the children, ought to be intelligent of mind, pure in language, and always cheerful and circumspect. As the instructor of her children, she should herself be instructed.

A mind occupied, becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children, amused by reading and study, are of course considerate and more easily governed.

How many thoughtless young men have spent their evenings in a tavern or grogshop, which ought to have been devoted to profitable reading! How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would gladly have given thousands to reclaim a son or daughter, who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation!

Weekly newspapers can be had from one to three dollars per year, being from two to five cents per week. Each paper cost the printer, before it is printed about one cent. He, therefore, obtains from one to four cents for his editorial duties, and for printing, distributing; composition, &c. This is extremely low. It is the price paid for advertisements which must keep newspapers alive.

Thus the readers of newspapers get the *cheapest* of all possible reading.

Thirteenth Annual Fair of the American Institute.

This great Anniversary Exhibition of the choice products of Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Arts, will open to visitors at Niblo's Garden, in the city of New York, on Monday, the 5th of October, 1840. Articles for competition, in order to be entitled to all the privileges of the Fair, must be delivered on the previous Friday or Saturday.

An Address on "*Home production, and particularly that of Silk,*" will be delivered at the Repository of the American Institute, on Wednesday evening, the 7th of October, at 8 o'clock.

On Friday, the 9th of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the Ploughing Exhibition, for testing such ploughs as have been entered for competition at the Fair, will commence in some suitable field near the city, which will hereafter be noticed in the public prints. It will be conducted by a committee, selected from the Board of Managers and the Board of Agriculture.

On Wednesday the 14th of October, at 12 o'clock, M., the Exhibition of pure blood Cattle and choice farming Live Stock will be made within or near the Garden. As they will be selected by the Judges for this purpose, they must be entered on the books of the Fair by 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 13th of October

The last year, inconvenience was experienced from the Cattle, &c. being placed at a distance from the general exhibition; to remedy which arrangements will be made for receiving them in the neighborhood of the Garden, where they will be taken care of at a moderate per diem charge for each head, previously limited and defined by the committee, so as to prevent impositions on strangers. They will be subjected to no other charge.

On Thursday evening, October 15th, at 7½ o'clock, the Anniversary Address will be delivered in some spacious building in the city, and will be succeeded by the annual Supper the same evening.

On Friday evening, the 16th of October, the 13th Fair will close, with the public annunciation of the Premiums awarded, and an Address by the President of the Institute.

On Saturday, the 17th of October, the earliest hour, articles exhibited will be delivered, on the exhibiter presenting to the attendant the receipt or check given given by the Clerk of the Fair. And the owners of articles are earnestly requested to remove them in the course of the day.

More than twelve years have elapsed since a few volunteers in behalf of the cause of industry first brought the American Institute into existence. For several years after its organization, it was dependent on small voluntary contributions from individuals. In 1835, seven years after its first organization, by the voluntary services of its members, and by great economy, it had accumulated a small fund. It was then determined to establish a Repository, for the daily exhibition of Machines, Models, &c., with a Library, for the benefit of Mechanics, Artists, Inventors, &c.; and an extensive room was leased, and an officer was appointed with a salary to superintend the same. In the five years which have succeeded, the Institute has gone on triumphantly.

Ploughing and Cattle Exhibitions have been since introduced, and steam power for moving machinery at our Fairs upon a large and costly scale. The premiums of gold and silver medals, under the awards, which, before 1835, had been in a measure made up by solicited contributions in small sums, have since been paid for solely from the funds of the Institute, and to a greater amount in a single year than all that had been bestowed by the Institute in the seven preceeding years. And our annual Fairs have gone on increasing in variety and splendor, unsurpassed by any other Fairs ever held within the limits of our country. At the same time, taking into view the increase of our Library, machinery, models, furniture and fixtures, the value of our assets has not diminished, while the number of paying members have multiplied four-fold.

The American Institute is a magnificent standing evidence of the efficacy of the spirit of association, which in this age is accomplishing such mighty results. Its influences, (unremitted for thirteen years,) through its annual Fairs, annual Addresses and Premiums, have reached every part of our country. By creating extended competition, the latent powers of invention have been brought into action far and near, and disheartened and prostrate genius has been raised up in the midst of universal embarrassment with renewed strength. Old and dormant institutions have, by its example, been roused and invigorated, and the creation of new ones has been induced, that had not been thought of before, which now hold their periodical celebrations upon the precise plan first adopted by this Institute.

What measure can circumscribe the extended utility of that small meeting, where the idea of this Institute was first accidentally named? But its prosperity and continuance have rested, and will continue to rest, on public favor. Its guardians are the friends of industry, and as it is a National Institution by the terms of its charter, the aid of its friends in every state may be relied upon with unerring certainty.—The coming celebration will afford an opportunity for their friendly manifestations.

Much of the attention of the Managers will be devoted to Agriculture. They will be aided by the Board of Agriculture, composed chiefly of practical farmers. The Plough, the great instrument of human sustenance and civilization, will claim their first regard; and such as may be sent to the coming Fair for competition, will be tested by actual experiment. The competition already excited, has brought invention and skill to bear upon this instrument, and it is believed Ploughs made for the purpose, essentially improved, will be exhibited at the Thirteenth Fair. The displays of the select productions of the Garden and the Field promise to be more abundant than ever.

Not the least interesting portion of the last Exhibition were the noble high blood animals, the Cattle, &c. from this and other states. It is hoped that those public spirited gentlemen who took such a deep interest last year, will appear again with increased zeal, and that others will follow their example.

Improved Agricultural Machines and Implements of all kinds are desirable objects of exhibition. The occasion will afford the best opportunity for their display, and for our farmers to learn the multiplied improvements in Agricultural Labor-saving Machines, which have not until recently received from them the attention their value demands. It is believed that the Mechanic Arts are competent, if properly applied for this purpose, to dispense with a large proportion of the heavy labor and drudgery heretofore deemed indispensable to farming operations. The Steam Machinery will be so adapted, as to propel the lighter and more delicate machines, and also of sufficient power to move those more massive and ponderous.

No farmer whose convenience will by any means admit, should forego this opportunity.

The progress in the culture and manufacture of Silk the last year, and the preparations making for the coming Fair, promise a rich treat to those who feel an interest in this new branch of industry; and the experience of this year, we think, will demonstrate that the Mulberry possesses an intrinsic, as well as a speculative value.

Exhibiters of Silk will do a service by accompanying their contributions with accurate details of their experiments.

The large and growing importations of Silk fabrics have done much to produce the general embarrassments which have prevailed, and which can be readily remedeid by increased home production. It is our policy to follow the example of Great Britain, by limiting as much as possible the importation of such articles as can conveniently be produced within the country. A Gold Medal will be awarded for the Silk Reel, adjudged the best.

The accommodations of the Garden, in consequence of the improvements made since the last year, will be more complete than ever; not only for the display of assortments of the best qualities of staple goods from our larger factories and workshops, but likewise for the more delicate workmanship of the artificer, in all the varieties of wood and metals, and the numberless other substances that every year brings into use. These, when arranged in the great saloon, present a spectacle which excites the admiration of those familiar with the most costly and gorgeous displays of London or Paris; and on which the American patriot gazes with glowing exultation. But it is in the apartment devoted to machinery for labor-saving purposes, where the strong original characteristics of American genius are most strikingly exemplified, and where even the foreigner reluctantly acknowledges the superiority of our youthful country.

The American Institute has, from its commencement, always been the favorite Institution of the ladies, and the Managers hope it may so continue. Much of the celebrity of the annual Fairs, particularly in the ornamental parts, has arisen through their favor, and the attractions their industry and delicate labor have produced. Indeed, on most occasions, the view of their contributions alone would have more than compensated the visiters. The most desirable places will be allotted for their accommodation.

The Managers, perhaps, may be expected to notice the publications made, pending the late election, against the officers and members of the Institute, by certain members calling themselves *Reformers*. But in doing this they think no more is necessary than to state, that a proper anxiety has been felt by the officers and a majority of the members of the Institute, to cause a thorough investigation into the truth or falsity of these imputations, and that for this purpose two committees have been appointed, and their reports have entirely exhonerated the Institute, its officers and members, from the charges so often reiterated, but never proved. It is remarkable, that though the misapplication of the moneys of the Institute was charged and repeated in the public papers against its Officers and Managers, the accusers did not even attempt, before either committee, to show that a dollar had ever been applied to except the legitimate objects of the Institute. And in all the charges that related to the faithful awarding of the premiums to meritorious competitors, for 12 years, it was unequivocally proved that each successive Board of Managers, had conducted with the most scrupulous regard to justice, and under the continually pervading sentiment, that on this depends, more than upon any other consideration, the honor, dignity and usefulness of the American Institute.

But as the action of the Institute within its own walls might not satisfy the whole public that its affairs had been conducted so entirely without fault as they have been, it has been deemed advisable to resort to the public tribunal of the country, for that perfect vindication to which the public, and contributors for our Fairs especially, are entitled.

For this purpose a resolution was adopted at the last stated meeting, by a vote of nearly three to one, directing legal proceedings to be commenced against certain members, which is the best evidence of the confidence of the Institute in its own integrity.

The Managers will conclude in the words of the circular of the Twelfth Annual Fair, which they deem not less appropriate this year, than they were last.

"If within the short space allowed for receiving, entering, arranging, and delivering articles, amidst the throngs of the exhibitors and visitors, some errors should occur, or some omissions happen, which provoke the vociferations of disappointed expectations and passions, or which inconsiderate wantonness may distort and magnify—still, we trust, a reflecting and liberal public will not expect the Managers to be diverted from their arduous, engrossing and important duties to indite contradictions and replies. Twelve years of faithful, disinterested devotion to a cause which lies near the heart of every genuine American, have placed the American Institute in a position from which it cannot be expected to descend to repel attacks which have always proved harmless in effect, whatever may have been their design."

Editors of papers friendly to the cause of national industry, are requested to give this Circular one or more gratuitious insertions.

The Repository is open for the daily reception and exhibition of Machines, Models, Specimens, &c. of limited dimensions, at the spacious room known heretofore as the Sessions Room, in the Park, (rear of the City Hall,) free of charge, both for contributors and visitors. Those most meritorious will be conveyed to the Fair, at the close of which they will be returned by the Managers. Subscriptions are received at the Repository for the new series of the Journal of the American Institute, at $2 per annum. Persons disposed to patronize this publication, will please forward their names and places of abode. The first number will issue as soon as the list of subscribers will warrant.

Repository of the American Institute,
New York, July 1840

Hints for the Month.

One of the most important things during this month, is sowing wheat. In this region, and wherever the Hessian fly is not to be found, sow *early;* let the crop be *well put in*,—farmers who employ hired men, should see that ploughing is not slighted, and that narrow, even furrows be ploughed, instead of cutting slices of soil twice as wide as can be turned over. Let good, *well cleaned* surface drains be cut wherever needed.

In fattening hogs, let it be remembered, that a great loss always follows the feeding of unground grain—that fermented swill *(hog-porridge)* is much better than unfermented—and that meal *boiled* in many times its bulk of water is still better. One item in the management of hogs, from an exchange paper:—"Six pigs of equal weight were put to keeping at the same time, and treated alike as to food and litter for seven weeks. Three of them were left to shift for themselves as to cleanliness. The other three were kept clean by *brushing and currying*. These last pigs consumed in the seven weeks, *five bushels* of peas less than the others; and when killed, weighed, on an average, more than *two stone four pounds* (32 lbs.) above the others."

Hogs should now be turned into apple orchards to pick up the fallen fruit—some farmers accomplish most of the fattening of their hogs in this way, without interfering with the main crop of winter apples.

Let cattle be *well kept* through autumn—if for fattening, the work should be commenced early—and if for keeping, it to important that they should enter winter in fine condition.

Newly seeded grass lands should be very sparingly fed, so that the young plants may get a secure footing and spread densely over the surface.

Be careful to cut up corn in season, that the fodder may be good—if a heavy frost should occur before the end of the month, it should be cut before it withers. Corn will ripen much, after cutting, by the nourishment it receives from the slowly drying stalks. *Topping* corn should never be practiced—it lessens the amount of grain, often several bushels to the acre,—affords much less fodder, and requires more labor.

As much of the plan of operations for next year, is laid now, it is especially important that it be done right. A course of rotation should be always attended to, as this is of the highest importance in practice in order that *other* labor may not be lost. *Manuring* is of absolute necessity, but not less requisite than rotation—manuring costs money,—rotation costs only careful thought;—and without rotation, a great part of the advantages of manuring, and thorough culture, will be lost. If a hundred dollars a year can be saved by mere thought, without additional labor, it is certainly worthy of attention; but many farmers sacrifice hundreds by a bad system.

Let ENERGY—NEATNESS—ORDER,—be the watchword of the farmer at every season of the year, and success will follow.

The Yellows in Peach Trees.

All cultivators of the peach tree, should know how to distinguish the effects of the worm at the root—a mechanical injury, from the poison of *the yellows*—a contagious disease.

This name was imposed by the late Judge Peters of Pennsylvania; and though it is sometimes descriptive, yet in other cases, it may mislead, for the tree may be deeply diseased, and yet not *yellow*. So it is, perhaps generally, when the malady first appears in the fruit; and is probably the effects of pollen from an unhealthy tree. In this case, one or two limbs may ripen several weeks before the other branches,—the skin of on deeply stained or speckled with red-purple, as well as the pulp; and this may be the only symptom discoverable in that season. As the disease increases however, shoots protrude from the main branches, often crowded and remarkably attenuated, such as no healthy tree ever exhibits.

When we first introduced this disease from one of the Flushing nurseries, we were entirely ignorant of its nature; and to preserve a few sorts which had come at high prices, we set some buds from those slender twigs, into healthy stocks. They *took*, but communicated the malady, and in about one year they all died together.

It is supposed that the *yellows* is also taken by healthy trees through the root in consequence of their coming in contact with infected roots; and of this we could have no doubt, if a transfusion of the juices should take place; but our observations favor the belief that it is more commonly communicated by the pollen, and perhaps through the intervention of bees.

As the pulpy part of the fruit is evidently diseased, it is reasonable to infer that the kernel is also tainted; and the early age at which seedlings often die in the infected districts, confirms this opinion. To plant such peach stones in nurseries, is therefore equivalent to strewing *the yellows* over the land. None should be used for this purpose, but such as are procured from the most healthy trees.

The only known remedy for this disease is to kill the patient. A tree has no stomach into which we can throw medicine; and external applications only smother by closing the pores. Some persons indeed, have made holes in the limbs or trunk, and filled in mercury or sulphur,—analogous to cutting into the flesh, and cramming the orifice with drugs—but we have nothing to say in favor of the practice. If a tree could be medicated through the spongioles perhaps something might be done;—and some cases of mercury and of salt having entered separately into the circulation, have been recorded,—but this branch of medical practice has hardly commenced. Where only a limb or two appear to be diseased however, immediate amputation might be tried; yet there would be much reason to apprehend a taint of the trunk, in consequence of the natural descent of the juices. †

Culture of Fruit—Continued.

We have already noticed some of the best varieties of the apple, peach, pear, and cherry; and before proceeding to treat of the most successful modes of culture, we shall mention briefly a few of the best among the apricot, raspberry, strawberry, plum, &c.

The apricot is very much neglected by most cultivators of fruit in this region, although it ripens before the earliest peaches, and is little inferior to them in flavor; certainly far exceeding, as a table fruit, the finest varieties of apples. Its tenderness, and the occasional loss of the crop by frost, are the chief objections; but it withstands well, the winters of Western New York, and the fruit is not perhaps more frequently destroyed than the peach, not being cut off in our milder regions oftener than one year in four. With the plum and nectarine, it is liable to the attack of the curculio, but is protected from that insect with the same facility and certainty by a little care.

The PEACH apricot stands pre-eminent for size and flavor, often measuring more than two inches in diameter. It ripens with the wheat crop, a little earlier than our earliest peaches; and should be considered as indispensible in every fruit garden, though containing but half a dozen trees. The *Breda* is inferior to the peach apricot, but is earlier, and the crop is perhaps more certain. The *Black* apricot is quite distinct from all the other varieties, and inferior to many in flavor, but it is perfectly hardy, is a great bearer, and ripens its fruit a little before our wheat harvest. Though not admired by some, it still should obtain a place in every collection.

Among the finest varieties of the PLUM, for early maturity, and for flavor, are the *white Primodian*, ripening in harvest,—the *Orleans*, ripening soon after, *Yellow Gage*, *Green Gage*,—*Bolmar's Washington*, remarkable for its size and beauty, but not flavor,—*Huling's Superb*, superior in size and flavor to the last, and *Prince's Imperial Gage*, which, according to Manning, is "the most productive and profitable of all plums," a single tree, according to Kenrich, in the vicinity of Boston, having produced fruit for several successive years, which sold for forty to fifty dollars per annum.

Among raspberries, the *Red Antwerp*, and the *White Antwerp*, are considered as standing at the head. Two varieties, known to nurserymen, as the *Black American* and *White American*, are also excellent, but need good culture to be as they should; and a native American species, the *Rubus strigosus*, possesses an excellent flavor, would doubtless be much improved by cultivation.

Strawberries.—The *Duke of Kent* Scarlet, is a fine flavored and very early variety; the *Roseberry* is later and more productive; Keen's seedling is a large, fine, and very productive variety; the Methven is more remarkable for size, than for flavor or productiveness.—The *red* and *white Alpine* are sweet and of a good flavor, and are chiefly valuable for their constantly bearing through the summer, especially if a little shaded; fruit may generally be picked until severe frost sets in. The *bush Alpine* appears to be inferior to the last, both in flavor and productiveness.

It is certainly a matter of surprise, that so little attention is given to the cultivation of fine fruit. One quarter of the *needless* expense which is often lavished on fine horses, or on fine carriages and harness, would procure a constant succession of this most delicious, this absolutely bewitching treat, *through the whole yearly circle!* For instance,—*apples* would supply from the first of the year to the beginning of summer; *strawberries*, *cherries*, and *raspberries*, a month and a half longer; *apricots* for a month before and during wheat harvest; and after that the whole multitude of delicious fruits, consisting of apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines, grapes, &c., would give an abundant supply till winter; after which apples and pears would continue till spring, and apples till the fruit season of the next year.

(To be Continued.)

The Bassano Beet.

This Beet is more decidedly turnip-shaped than any that we have cultivated; and we have some that measure seven inches across the top. It is quite a favorite in our family; and some others who have tried it have pronounced it very superior. It was sent to us from the Rochester Seed Store; was imported from Scotland, and has grown as freely as any that we have ever planted. On account of its excellence, we save for seed all that we have now left. T.

The Alsike Clover.

The Alsike clover seed (a present from the Rochester Seed Store) has grown well. Without a close inspection it might be mistaken for white clover; but a near approach shows it to be a different thing. Its leaf, indeed, resembles that species; and its flowers also, though they have more redness,—a part standing erect, while the older parts of the head lop down. *Like* the white clover, it has also a tap root; but *unlike* it, such of the stems as are prostrate, do not take root, as far as we have been able to observe. In its standing and erect branches, it resembles the red clover.

Its value as an artificial grass in this country, must be determined by future observations and experiments. It was sown on a fertile soil; and its erect stems are

a foot high, while those which are slanting and prostrate are longer, some of them eighteen inches in length. Perhaps a lighter soil might suit it better. Its appearance is more vigorous than the white clover; but we think the red clover in the same situation would be more productive. If its prostrate stems should take root, its value would be greatly increased.

T.

A Cure for the Heaves in Horses.

Messrs. Editors—I observed in your paper an inquiry for a cure for the Heaves in horses.

In the spring of the year, take one tea-spoonful of Salt Petre, and another of Borax, powdered fine, put them in meal, and feed the horse three such doses within twenty-four hours of each other; then double the dose for three times more, and in a few weeks the Heaves will disappear. I have tried it with complete success.

J. DUNHAM.

Etna, Tompkins co., N. Y. 1840.

Ontario County Agricultural Society.

We mentioned in our last that an Agricultural Society had been formed in Ontario county. We now give a more particular account of it, and are happy to add that its proceedings give evidence of much spirit, and promise great usefulness. We hope to witness an exhibition at Canandaigua, on the 20th of October, which will speak well for old Ontario. The Constitution adopted by the society is of the usual form for county societies: annual fee one dollar. The following is a list of the officers and town committees for the present year:—

President,	JOHN GREIG,
1. Vice do.	Gideon Lee,
2. do. do.	Heman Chapin,
3. do. do.	Peter Mitchell,
4. do. do.	Lyman Hawes,
5. do. do.	William Ottley,
6. do. do.	Irving Metcalf.

Recording Secretary, William W. Gorham.
Corresponding Secretary, Oliver Phelps.
Treasurer, James D. Bemis.

TOWN COMMITTEES.

Canandaigua.—Charles Shepard, Russel B. Johnson and Caleb Gage.

Canadice.—Hiram Colegrove, Josiah Jackman and Sylvester Austin.

West Bloomfield.—Reynold Peck, Jasper C. Peck, and Bezaliel C. Taft.

East Bloomfield.—Flavius J. Bronson, Bani Bradley and Myron Adams.

Bristol.—Francis Mason, Erastus H. Crow and Anson Packard.

South Bristol.—Franklin Crooker, Allen Brown, and James Parmely, Junr.

Gorham.—Ephraim Blodget, Adam Fake and David Picket.

Hopewell.—Joel S. Hart, Arunah Mosely and Elisha F. Miller.

Manchester.—Nicholas Howland, Edmund B. Dewey and Abner Barlow, Junr.

Naples.—Alanson Watkins, Ephraim W. Cleaveland and James L. Monier.

Farmington.—Russell M. Rush, Wilmarth Smith, and Perez Hathaway.

Richmond.—Hiram Pitts, Robert L. Rose and Silas Reed.

Seneca.—Robert C. Nicholas, Abraham A. Post and Charles Godfrey.

Victor.—William Bushnell, Azariah Bickford and Asa Ball.

Phelps.—Elias Cost, William Dickerson and Peter Hendricks.

The Executive Committee have announced that the Annual Cattle Show and Fair will be held at Canandaigua, on Tuesday the 20th day of October, at which time a ploughing match will be held, an address delivered, and premiums awarded for the best animals of farm stock, crops of grain and Roots, articles of domestic manufacture, and agricultural implements. A list of articles and the amount of premiums, is published in the Canandaigua papers. The aggregate amount offered is $500. This speaks well for the new society in these times of pressure. Every farmer in the county ought immediately to have his name enrolled as a member.

The Genesee County Agricultural Society.

The annual Cattle Show and Fair of this Society will be held at Alexander the 14th day of October—(not at Batavia as mentioned in our last.) The following is a list of the Officers and Managers of the Society:

President,	THEO. C. PETERS, of Darien.
1st Vice do.	E. Bishop, of Attica.
2d, do do.	William E. Heston, Batavia.
3d, do do.	F. P. Pendell, "
4th, do do.	G. A. Briggs, "
5th, do do.	L. C. Draper, Alexander.
6th, do do.	Leveritt Peck, Bennington.
7th, do do.	Lewis Clark, of Darien.
8th, do do.	Cyrus Brown, Pembroke.

C P. Turner, Esq. of Batavia, Corresponding and Recording Secretary.

Lewis E. Heston, of Batavia, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

O. Dinsmore,	Alabama,
George Cooley,	Attica,
O. T. Fargo,	Alexander,
Sam'l Richmond,	Bergen,
J. G. Russell,	Batavia,
John Jenny,	Bethany,
Chauncy Hayden,	Bennington,
E. Cash,	Byron,
Jas. C. Ferriss,	Covington,
Silas Parker,	China
S. D. Tabor,	Castile,
A. Jefferson,	Darien,
G. Decky,	Elba,
Nysom Reynolds,	Gainesville,
John Parish,	Java,
B. Murphy,	Le Roy,
Orlando Kelley,	Middlebury,
W. Lewis,	Orangeville,
Peter Patterson,	Perry,
Eli Allen,	Pembroke,
Pomeroy Warner,	Sheldon,
I. N. Stage,	Stafford,
Elijah Norton,	Warsaw,
Horace Gibbs,	Weathersfield.

The annual fee for membership of this Society is only fifty cents, and certainly no farmer in the county can, or ought to, refuse his name and mite in aid of so laudable an enterprise. Several warm friends of agriculture have subscribed largely, and given much time and labor in aid of the Society, and if the farmers of Genesee will consult their own interests, they will lend their hearty co-operation; then great benefits will result from the Society to that rich agricultural county.

*** Our readers will be careful not to confound the name of the Genesee County Society, with that of the Genesee Society which has its meetings at Rochester. The former is intended for Genesee county alone; the latter is intended for several counties, or all Western New York. At the time of its formation it was not known that a Society was in contemplation for Genesee county; and in order to avoid confusion it is probable that its name will be changed at the annual meeting.

Late Sales of Improved Cattle.

The following accounts of prices obtained at late sales of improved cattle, afford gratifying evidence that the *panic* among farmers is beginning to disappear, and that the cause of improvement will not long be paralyzed by the cry of "*hard times.*"

Joseph C. Hathaway of Farmington purchased a few days since of Thomas Weddle, of Greece, near this city, his imported Durham Short Horn Cow, "Lady Bower," with her bull Calf, "Welham," 7½ months old, by "American Comet," for the sum of *one thousand dollars.*

At a late sale of stock belonging to Allen Brown, South Bristol, Ontario co., his full blooded Durham Bull, "Echo," from Mr. Weddle's imported stock, sold for $580; and his Cow, "Beauty," from the same stock, with her two calves, sold for $800.

The following account of a late sale of Durham cattle at Franklin, Kentucky, we copy from the Franklin Farmer.

Sale of Cattle.—The sale of Cattle by the Fayette Cattle Importing Company, was made on the day previously advertised. The sale was numerously attended, by farmers from all our adjoining counties, and the herd was very well distributed. The prices for the times, we suppose, were fair excepting those of the bulls, Carcass and Æolus, which for their cost should have sold higher. Carcass came to America with a great reputation as a *prize* bull; it was therefore supposed he would have brought a better price. We infer from this sale, that superior breeding cattle are still in demand, notwithstanding the great number brought into the country. We are informed that there will probably be no importations this season from England. A proper use of what we have, will make a vast change on the herds of the U. States. Nothing is wanting to render the cattle of the United States equal to those of any region of the world, but an observance of the rules of breeding and rearing cattle, deduced from the long experience of other countries. We have luxuriant pastures, abundant grain, and a kind climate. What else do we lack but prudence and skill in their use?

The following are the names of the purchasers, cattle, and the prices:

Victoria, purchased by R. Fisher,	$1,750
Prince Albert, her calf—J. Flournoy,	350
Miss Hopper—Thos. Calmes,	270
Washington—Dr. W. H. Richardson,	85
Carcass—B. Gratz,	725
Æolus—R. Fisher,	610
Eclipse—R. Fisher	1,050
Elizabeth—A. McClure,	505
Maria, calf of Elizabeth—J. R. Ford,	310
Miss Luck—H. Clay, Jr. of Bourbon,	800
Nelson, calf of Miss Luck—P. Todhunter,	610
Fashion—G. W. Williams.	440
Zela, calf of Fashion—G. W. Williams,	445
Splendor—B. Gratz,	650
Tulip—A. McClure,	700
Brittania and calf Dido—H. Duncan,	375
Isabella—R. Fisher,	355
Lady Eliza—H. Clay, Jr. of Bourbon,	660
Orlando, calf of L. Eliza, H. Clay, jr. of Bourbon,	305
Lilly—T. Calmes,	390
Trajan, calf of Lilly—Wheeland & Co.	150
Nancy—C. J. Rogers,	730
Avarilda—John Allen,	920
Bruce, calf of Avarilda—M. Williams,	315
Beauty—H. Clay of Fayette,	700
Flora, calf of Beauty—J. Thorn,	410
Miss Maynard—A. McClure,	1,005
Milton, calf of Miss M.—Jas. Gaines,	285
Jessica—Joel Higgins,	330
Rosabella—Wm. Warner,	465
Crofton—J. Downing,	155

Improved Variety of Wheat.

Abiel D. Gage, of Macedon, Wayne co. has this year raised several acres of a variety of wheat, which we consider greatly superior to most of our cultivated sorts. A few grains were originally found among a quantity of white flint wheat, and from these the present kind was derived. The discoverer has given to it the name of Siberian Flint Wheat, but we should much prefer that an American, instead of a foreign name, be given to it, and would therefore propose that it be called the *Macedon Flint Wheat.* It ripens *several days earlier*, is *more productive*, and *much less* liable to *lodge*, than the common white flint. A field, sown with the two kinds, which had similar advantages in every respect, yielded last year, on that part sown by the new, *thirty bushels* to the acre; while the common flint yielded only *twenty-one bushels.* Similar results appeared this year. It is intended to deposit a specimen in the Rochester Seed Store.

Masshannocks, vs. Rohans.

Mr. Phineas Briggs of Albion, Orleans co. informs us that he is cultivating an acre of Masshannock or Mercer potatoes, which he challenges any grower of Rohans to excel in quantity of produce this fall.

What say you, friend Harmon and others? Can't you beat 'em? We will bet two to one on Rohans!

Labor Saving Machines.

We have recently seen a field of six acres of corn planted in two thirds of a day, with perfect exactness, by a machine drawn by a pair of mules driven by a boy, and the machine held by a man; and at the same time by the same machine the same field was manured by twenty-five bushels of poudrette, evenly dropped in the drill. The calculation was to make the drills four feet apart, and to plant the corn eighteen inches in the drill, three kernels in a hill, with the intention of removing one, and leaving two to be matured. The machine was adapted to the ploughing and sowing every other variety of seed, even to the smallest, and with like exactness. The machine worked well, though we think it might have been made less cumbrous than it was; but it was not our intention at this time to describe it or compare it with others. The boy, if the mules had been well broken, might have been dispensed with, and the whole performed by one man; and this, upon the old system of planting, furrowing, tilling and manuring, would have been equal to the labor of eight men. The machine could be built for ten dollars cost. Now what an immense saving of labor has been effected by this arrangement! Yet men will tell us, with as much braggadocia and self complacency as their waistcoats will contain without bursting the buttons off, that *they* want none of these *new-fangled* notions; they chose to go on in the *old-fashioned way*, as though the old-fashioned way was of course always to be the best way. Now the old-fashioned way was to wear undressed goat skins, sewed together with strings of birch bark, or pinned with thorns; to set on the bare ground; to bake your dough in the ashes; to dip up your porridge in a wooden bowl or a broken gourd, and eat it with a clam-shell. Why cannot we go back to these blessed times of our grandfathers, who were no doubt so much happier and so much wiser, and so much better than we are.—Alas! for the sad degeneracy of modern times; and the unhappy discovery, no (doubt the effect of some demoniacal agency,) of balancing a meal bag upon a horse's back, without putting the meal in one end and a stone in the other.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Lime Burning--Perpetual Kilns.

Professor Ducatell, the state geologist of Maryland, in his report to the Executive for 1838, devotes a chapter to the subject of lime, its properties, mode of burning, and exhibits several diagrams of kilns, all of which are of interest. But the professor did not know, at that time, probably, of the improved process by which stone and shells were converted into lime, through the agency of wood and anthracite coal, by perpetual kilns, or kilns kept incessantly in operation as was the case at Bristol, Pa., and now in the manner shown by those at Spring Garden, in the suburbs of this city, under the superintendance of Messrs. F. J. Cooper & Co.

The kilns at Spring Garden, near the Southern termination of Eutaw street, will well repay the curious in such matters for a visit. They consist of three in number, of brick or stone masonry, and in form represent somewhat an egg, with a portion of the larger end taken off, and poised upon the smaller, the segment about 22 inches diameter, cut off. The kilns are charged—first with a portion of fuel, subsequently with stone or shells, and thus with alternate layers of fuel, or lime material—the shells and stone occupying different kilns—until they are filled; the fire is then communicated below; where, by the draft, the fire soon ignites, and as the shells or stones are sufficiently burnt, are drawn off through the aperture, and when cooled, placed under cover, and as the contents of the kiln continues to settle at top, new materials are introduced in the succession first noticed. In this manner 100 bushels are drawn from each kiln per day; and when the works are complete, 250,000 bushels will be annually burnt; and as the facility for putting it on board vessels is very convenient, a wharf extending along in front of the kilns, farmers and others can avail themselves of the circumstance, either when they bring wood or shells to take away the lime. In reference to the use of lime for agricultural purposes, we are silent, as our farmers are better versed in matters of that kind than we are.—*Lyford's Com. Journal.*

METHOD OF RESTORING LIFE TO THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.—Recommended by the "Royal Humane Society of England," instituted in the year 1774.—Avoid all rough usuage. Do not hold up the body by the feet, nor roll it on casks or barrels, or rub it with salt or spirits, or apply tobacco. Lose *not a moment* in carrying the body to the nearest house, with the head and shoulders raised. Place it in a warm room if the weather is cold. Preserve silence, and positively admit *no more than three* intelligent persons. Let the body be instantly stripped, dried, and wrapped in hot blankets, which are to be frequently renewed. Keep the mouth, nostrils and throat free and clean. Apply warm substances to the back, spine, pit of the stomach, arm-pits, and soles of the feet. Rub the body with heated flannels, or cotton, or warm hands. Attempt to restore breathing by *gently* blowing with a bellows, into one nostril, closing the mouth and the other nostril. Press down the breast *carefully* with *both* hands, and then let it rise again, and thus imitate natural breathing. Keep up the application of heat—continue the rubbing—*increase it when life appears*, and then give a tea-spoonful of warm water, or very weak brandy and water, or wine and water. Persevere for six hours. Send quickly for medical assistance.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

Fruit Trees.

MR. EDITOR—The following extracts from a foreign work will show the young people of our country how they keep up a succession of fruit trees in Germany, and perhaps it may stimulate some of them to imitate so laudable an example.

"In the duchy of Gotha, in Germany, there are many villages which obtain a rent of many hundred dollars a year for their fruit trees, which are planted on the road-side, and on the commons. Every *new-married couple* is bound to plant two young fruit trees. The rent arising from the trees thus planted is applied to the uses of the parish or town.

In order to preserve the plantation from injury or depredation, the inhabitants of the parish are all made answerable; each of whom is thus on the watch over the other; and if any one is caught in the act of committing any injury, all the damages done in the same year, the authors of which cannot be discovered, is attributed to him, and he is compelled to atone for it according to its extent, either by fine or corporeal punishment."

"A gentleman at Colchester, England, makes it a rule, whenever he builds a cottage, to plant a vine against its walls, and two or three apple trees near to it, or in the garden, and thus he confers a greater benefit on his tenant, by giving him an innocent source of gratification to his children, and an excitement to a little extra industry on his own part, than if he had let him a comfortless, mean-looking hovel, at half the rent."

A few ornamental trees and shrubs, disposed with good taste about a farm-house, add much to the beauty and pleasantness of the scene; and they never fail to make a favorable impression, on the mind of a visitor, of the character of the inmates of the mansion. A season should never be suffered to pass by without some addition being made, by the young people, to the ornaments of the yard, garden, or lane leading to the house. Some families have displayed their industry, taste and good judgment, in this respect, so conspicuously as to command the admiration of their neighborhood, and to excite the curiosity of travelers to inquire "who lives there?" Z.

From the Farmer Cabinet.

The Treatment of Sick Animals.

There are so many erroneous notions prevalent in the community, respecting injured or diseased domestic animals, and such unnatural and injurious practices as a consequence of these incorrect views, that no apology is necessary for an attempt to subserve the cause and interests of these useful creatures, who if they had tongues to speak, would tell sad tales of the wrongs to which they have been, and still are, too often subjected.

We do not propose to give an essay on the particular cases that require attention—our object is rather, very briefly to ask the owners of domestic animals to be guided by a few correct principles, which are applicable to nearly all cases, and which will at least prevent our doing harm, where we are not able to effect much good.

In the first place, then, we would insist, that when an animal is well he never requires any medicine—and when he is sick, we would protest against his being dosed with articles that are said to be "good" for a particular disease, without any reference to its violence or the symptoms, as common sense would dictate; that remedies the most opposite in their character and effects, may be equally advantageous in different periods of a case.

Always distrust the man and the remedy, when your friend declares that an article is always "*good*" or a "*certain cure*" for a disease, without reference to its symptoms—prescribing for the name of the disease, rather than the disease itself—this is the very essence of quackery, in man or beast.

A large proportion of the diseases of animals closely resemble those of the human family, and require a treatment conducted upon the same general principles—with some variations and some peculiarities, it is true, but none of those outrageous departures from common sense, which are too frequently witnessed.

A horse with pleurisy, or inflammation of the lungs, or apoplexy, requires a widely different treatment from one with colic or with worms. There is no more mystery about the diseases of a horse or an ox than about those of a man, and a violation of natural laws is as productive of pain and injury in one as the other.

There is too great a propensity, everywhere, to resort to active treatment in all cases—a feeling that is encouraged by the ignorant or designing for selfish purposes. An adviser in sickness is often most useful, and shows most skill where he only tells what is to be avoided, and waits for indications for more active measures—doing little more than preventing ignorant but well meaning persons from interfering with the salutary changes that may be going on.

Remember, that there is a restorative power in nature, to which it is always better to trust, than to direct active remedies without knowing for what particular purpose they are given.

There is never occasion for the administration of the disgusting combinations which the poor animal is made to swallow, from the mere whim of an ignorant horse or cow doctor. Many a fine beast has been lost by his owner trusting to such prescriptions.

When your animal has fever, nature would dictate that all stimulating articles of diet or medicine should be avoided. Bleeding may be necessary to reduce the force of the circulation—purging, to remove irritating substances from the bowels—moist, light, and easily-digested food, that his weakened digestion may not be oppressed—cool drinks, to allay his thirst, and to some extent, compensate for diminished secretions—rest and quiet, to prevent undue excitement in his system, and so on through the whole catalogue of diseases—but nothing to be done without a reason. Carry out this principle, and you will probably do much good—hardly great harm—go on any other, and your measures are more likely to be productive of injury than benefit. But, as we have before said, our object now is not to speak of diseases in detail—it is rather to encourage our agricultural friends to *think* before they *act;* to have a reason that will bear examination for every step in the management of a sick or injured animal; to remember they have a powerful assistant in *nature* (if she is fairly used), and that specifics, as they are called, are much fewer and less to be trusted than their proprietors would have us believe. We might, indeed almost sum up what we would desire in one general direction of five words:—TREAT YOUR BRUTES LIKE MEN. T.

July 7th, 1840.

Silk Culture.

A FEW FACTS RELATIVE TO THE SILK CULTURE.

It has been long known that cocoons can be obtained in any part of the United States, whenever moderate attention is bestowed upon the feeding of silk worms. But this is only one of the primary stages of the silk culture; and without the ability to convert the cocoons in a raw or reeled silk, they would not be a saleable commodity, since they cannot be advantageously exported or conveyed to greater distances. The question still remained to be solved—in our part of the country, at least—have we the capacity to wind the silk from the cocoons that may be raised, in a condition fit for a domestic or foreign market? Long essays, and even books, have been published, to prove that the reeling of silk is an art so difficult, as to require the practice of at least two or three years, and even of five or six years. Such essays have, however, been followed this season with similar results to those written, to prove the impracticability of navigating the Atlantic with steamboats, as the following facts obtained at a recent visit to the Model Filature in this city will plainly show.

Elizabeth Williams began learning to reel silk on the 9th of last month, (June.) July 15th, commenced at half past eight o'clock, and reeled her bushel of cocoons by three o'clock in the afternoon, having had a recess from twelve to one o'clock. Obtained from the bushel twenty ounces and a half, and continuing her work till six o'clock, P. M., reeled twenty-eight ounces in the day. The cocoons were of the sea-nut variety, and very good. The silk twenty-five fibres.

On the 16th, the same girl reeled, from similar cocoons, and without any extraordinary exertion, two

pounds and one ounce of twenty-five fibre silk, between the hours of half past 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Hannah Hill commenced learning to reel May 27th, (of this year) and obtained from her bushel of pea-nut cocoons, twenty-two ounces. In the course of the day she reeled altogether twenty-four ounces of twenty-five fibre silk.

Cornelia King began learning July 1st, and about a fortnight afterwards, namely, on the 16th of July, got eighteen ounces of twenty-five fibre silk from one bushel of pea-nut cocoons.

In the silk filatures in Europe, from one to one pound and a half is considered the daily task of an experienced reeler.

Although the silk reeled after such limited experience will sell readily for $5,50 to $6 per pound, in its raw state, we are ready to admit that the reelers here referred to have not yet attained perfection in the art. The facts thus furnished, however, show that if the reeling of merchantable silk is so difficult as has been represented, why then must the success just stated prove the very superior capacity in the directress of the model filature to teach, and in her pupils to learn.

Two doors from this establishment in Market street, just above Eleventh, another filature has been commenced by private enterprise. This has six reels in operation, but as the cocoons raised this season are now coming in pretty fast, it will soon have at least a dozen reels at work. It is proper to observe that the Piedmontese reel is the only one to be seen in either of these promising establishments.

[*Philad. U. S. Gaz.* FRANKLIN.

The Durham Cow "Blossom."

Observing in the Pennsylvania Inquirer a short time since a statement of Mr. J. Gowen's celebrated cow *Dairy Maid's* yield of milk for one week which he states "is unprecedented, being on an average rather over 33½ quarts per day," I concluded to try my cow *Blossom*, a statement of whose milking for one week you will find below, and by which you will perceive she averaged for the week over 35 qts. per day, and yielded 13½ lbs. of well worked butter. Not having a spring house we are obliged to keep our milk in a cellar, which at this season of the year every one acquainted with the process of butter making knows would be unfavorable for a large yield. My dairy maid is firm in the belief that at a cooler season, or with a spring house, the cream she had from Blossom for the week would have yielded 15 or 16 lbs. of butter.

Uncommon as this produce may be, I do not consider it more so than the fact of her having never been dry since she had her first calf, more than two years ago and in the space of 25 months has produced five living calves, viz. on the 5th of April, 1838, she had her first calf *(Delaware)* on the 4th of July, 1839, she had twins *(Liberty and Independence,)* and on the 16th of May, 1840, she had twins again *(Romeo and Juliet,)* and I think I can safely say that during the whole of that time she has averaged full 20 quarts per day with her first calf and made near 12 lbs. of butter per week.

As I consider it an injury both to the cow and calf to milk up to calving, we tried both last year and this to get her dry a few weeks before the time, but found it impossible although we kept her off of grass for some days.

As you may suppose, such constant milking keeps her very much reduced: if she could be got dry for a time so as to gain flesh, I think her yield would be much greater, but am satisfied with it for the present, and until I see it beaten; when that is done I will try it again, for the credit of little Delaware.

Blossom is a thorough bred short horn Durham, roan color, calved in 1835, bred by Charles Henry Hall, Esq. of New York, (of whom I purchased her when two years old) she was got by *Fox's Regent*, dam the imported cow *Leonora*, (a great milker) by a son of *Lancaster*, &c.

Very respectfully, SAMUEL CANBY.

Woodside, June 29th, 1840.

Blossom's yield of Milk for one week.

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.	Total. qts.	pt.
June 13.	12 qts.	11¼	11¼	34	1
" 14.	12¼	11½	11	34	1
" 15.	12½	11	11½	35	
" 16.	12½	12½	11	36	
" 17.	12¼	11½	11	35	
" 18.	13	12	11½	36	1
" 19.	13½	11½	11	36	
		Total,		247	1

Being on an average over 35 quarts per day.—*Delaware Journal.*

The following just remarks, prefixed to the article of our correspondent R. S. S. published in a previous number of this paper, are from the pen of the Editor of the American Farmer:

Hollow Horn.

In the same number of the New Genesee Farmer, we find some observations on the diseases of cattle which we read with peculiar satisfaction; because it appears to be from the pen of a regularly bred physician; and to have been written purely from motives of benevolence and a desire to be useful. We have often maintained the importance of having in all our medical schools, a department in which comparative anatomy and the diseases of animals should be studied and taught. The young men who are educated there generally go into the country to establish themselves, and it often happens that their skill might be employed in saving the lives of valuable animals, some of them much more so than some of their bi-ped, bloated whiskey-drinking patients. The legislatures in granting charters to colleges and medical schools should make it incumbent on the corporation to maintain a professorship of this sort, and every farmer should make his son attend that course of lectures, whether it were his intention to make medicine a profession or not. For ourselves, when a favorite animal gets injured or sick, we call in at once the advice of our family physician, instead of relying on quacks and old women; we have never found them hesitate to take an honorable and lively interest in the case, as though it were a human being; and why should they not? A sick man can point you to the seat of pain and describe the symptoms of his disease—but the poor speechless dog or horse must depend on your humanity, and often loses his life by false conjectures and remedies blindly administered—too often by their neglect. Last winter, the ground being covered with snow, we discovered on rising early in the morning spots and streams of blood about the barn yard and fields, and at last found a favorite saddle horse had gotten out of the stable, and had been kicked under the jaw. The heel of the shoe of another horse had cut the artery, and although by the congulation of the blood on the outside, the hair being long, it would sometimes stop, it would soon break out again to bleed with more violence. We sent in haste for Dr. Thomas Franklin, who came with as much alacrity as if he had been called to a friend, bound up the wound, but distrusted the sufficiency of the remedy and directed that should it break out again he might be sent for. After remaining so all that day, it broke out in the night—the Dr. was again sent for—it was found that no bandage would prevent the bleeding as soon as the horse began to masticate, and to save his life it was necessary to cast him and have the artery taken up. Here would a most valuable horse have been lost had it not been for the exercise of that knowlepge of anatomy and surgery which ought to be taught to farmers' sons in all incorporated schools. Let us add the fact, that this faithful horse appeared to be aware that he was bleeding to death, for he was traced in his course, first to the dwelling house, where, finding no succor, he traveled across a corn-field, over the snow, to the only quarter there was on the plantation, to the distance of nearly a mile, for which he could have had no motive or inducement, but to expose his danger and seek relief. But to the case in the Genesee Farmer described by R. S. S. who we take to be a Right Skilful Surgeon—here it is—It may be used in cases of hollow horn, which in some parts of the country is said to be caused by hollow belly. Yet there will be one difficulty in administering the remedy he suggests—Reader, would you know what that is?—*Not one farmer in twenty has a phleme* to bleed with!

To make Wives Love their Homes.

A great deal has been said, here and elsewhere, about the stay at home duty of wives; and the obligation under which they live, to make home pleasant and comfortable, attractive and all that. The inference from this one sided preachment and caution is, that men have nothing to do in the matter; and that nothing depends upon them in relation to the comforts of what is intended to be the pleasant place upon earth.—Women are soundly rated for gadding, as if they had no right to be seen out of doors; while men may treat their houses as mere cook-shops, and places where lodgings are provided for them—coming in only to their food and to their beds, and no body questions either their right thus to neglect their families, or the propriety and policy of such neglect.

When a man thus contemptuously treats his home, and evinces in every action his preference for any place except his own fireside, what are we to expect of the rest of "the folks" but that they should emulate the father of the family, and despise home too? If they make it comfortable, it must be from selfish considerations; for nobody cares any thing about it more than an hour at a time. All the efforts of the wife to call attention to improvements and alterations in the household being lost, or, at most, responded to in the language and tone of indifference, she becomes dispirited; and naturally learns to put a small estimate upon what receives but small consideration from others. Of course she must "gad" or be miserable.

Wives and religion are treated much alike in this world. *Both*, to use an Hibernicism, are conceded the one thing needful—and both are neglected. To both a great deal of lip worship is paid—and towards both, to do human nature justice, there is a great deal of warmth of heart. It is however but an abstract feeling—a sentiment by fits and starts, which comes over one when he is melted by adversity, or cheered by extraordinary good fortune. It comes out upon great occasions, but in the daily walks of life, where its influence should be seen and felt, it is a hidden thing. If a man is dying himself, he calls upon his Maker with as much fervency as if he had never forgotten Him; and if his wife is at the point of death, he makes himself as busy and anxious as if he had never forgotten her. The same feeling, equalized through his life, would prevent a man's terrible anxiety at the hour of death; and proper and attentive care of his wife, at all times, and under all circumstances, would leave him no necessity to be over anxious to atone for usual remissness when she is in danger or distress.

Every married man who does not know that his wife's whole soul is in her house, ought to learn it.—If such be not her disposition he will stand a fair chance to be unhappy, unless, indeed, he can find some means to alter her tastes, or to conform his household and his pursuits to her peculiar mental conformation.—Waiving such as extraordinary cases, and taking women as we usually find them, the married man should consider his house as his wife's empire; and if he would obtain and keep a hold upon her sincere affections, he must learn to feel an interest in all she does within her proper sphere. The veriest trifle that takes place at home by her direction, is conducted with a view to his comfort and wishes. Men do not think of this sufficiently. Their cares and intercourse are divided on so many different points and among so many different people, that they cannot, without schooling their minds to the subject, comprehend a woman's single attachment to one person, and care for him. He cannot realize that it is his duty to meet this by a corresponding feeling, to be shown always at home. Engrossed in the weighty cares of business, he forgets that what appear but trifles to him, employ as much the attention of his wife, as his negociations upon 'change, or his business transactions or affairs occupy him. He would feel sadly annoyed, if what he chooses to tell his wife of his business, did not interest her, or if she made no inquiries relative to his business and prospects.

On the same ground, he should reflect that his wife has a right to be nettled and vexed, and may naturally become habitually despondent, if he passes the budget of domestic news without the expression of any interest. He ought to see the whole advantages of any removal of the furniture, any change of the carpet, or indeed any movement within doors which she may have resolved upon in her cabinet councils. He may even assume a right to a voice in these discussions, and she will like it all the better, if he do not attempt too often the exercise of the veto power. She is queen of the realm; he should be, in a manner, a Prince Albert—a sort of a subject consort; never disputing her authority, but making suggestions, as Prince Albert most certainly will. He may be sure that if he attempts to dictation, and merely expresses wishes, and acknowledges gratification, that the bare expression of interest in household matters will put him in the attitude of a "power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself."

This participation of the husband in affairs at home, will necessarily keep him more in the house. He will never find a chance to complain of his wife's gadding, because, having no inducement to seek sympathy and society abroad, she will become domestic from choice and habit. The participant in all her plans and pursuits, he will know better than to be in a pet at her trips abroad, because he will understand her motive and her reason for all such excursions. In a word, being a reasonable husband, he can but have a reasonable wife, for there are few, if any, faults of husband and wives, that are not mutual.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

OBITUARY.

It has become our melancholly duty to record the death of one of the publishers of this paper, ELIHU F. MARSHALL. He died of consumption, on the morning of the 29th of August, after an illness of about three months, aged 46 years.

Mr. Marshall was a native of Easton, Washington county, N. Y. He came to this city fifteen years ago and was long well known here as a bookseller and publisher; and, as the author of "Marshall's Spelling Book," his name is familiar to thousands of youth in our land. He has twice held the responsible office of City Treasurer. Although a cripple from his youth, he was active, industrious, and enterprising; and few men received, or deserved a larger share of the esteem and kindly sympathies of this community than him. In his death we have not only lost a valuable assistant, but an esteemed friend. A wife and two young daughters have lost a fond husband and father, who was bound to them by the strongest ties of affection. As a citizen, a philanthropist, and a friend, his memory will be cherished, and his loss will long be felt by many in this community.

His funeral was attended from the Friend's Meeting House, at 10 o'clock, A. M. August 31st.

Dreadful News from Florida.

Death of Dr. Perrine, and destruction of Indian Key, by the Seminoles.

The Charleston Courier of August 20th, contains the painful intelligence of the destruction of the settlement of Indian Key on Cape Florida, and the butchery of part of the inhabitants by the savages. Among those who fell, was Dr. Henry Perrine, whose death is a great loss to science and to the nation. Dr. P. was formerly United States Consul at Campeachy, and for several years past he has been assiduously engaged in the patriotic enterprise of forming an establishment at Cape Florida for the introduction and culture of Tropical plants, such as it was thought might prove of value in the southern parts of this country. With the aid of Congress a company was formed for this purpose. Dr. Perrine commenced a preparatory Nursery with a large collection of plants at Indian Key, where he intended to reside till the cessation of hostilities—but where he has fallen a victim to his zeal, by the hands of the merciless and exasperated Seminoles. It is said that he was shot, and afterwards consumed by fire in his own house. His wife and two children made their escape.

Fire and Loss of Life in Rochester.

The large building on Main-street, adjoining the bridge, known as Curtis' building, and occupied by several stores, wool carding and other machinery, Flouring mill, &c. was consumed by fire on the morning of the 26th of August. Loss estimated at $37,000. Insurance only $7,000. The most painful circumstance connected with this event is the death of two respectable young firemen, G. P. Benjamin and John Eaton, who were at work in the river, extinguishing the fire from the bridge, close by the burning building, when the wall fell, and killed them instantly.

Their funeral was attended the following day by the whole Fire Department in uniform, and an immense concourse of citizens.

Another Shocking Calamity.

By the falling of the draw-bridge at Albany on the 22d of August, TWENTY-ONE persons were killed.

Well may we dress this page of our paper in mourning! We hope we may never have to record another such a melancholy chapter.

CENSUS OF ROCHESTER, BUFFALO AND UTICA.—The population of the city of Rochester, according to the late census, is 20,129—in 1835 it was 14,504.

The population of Buffalo is 18,356—in 1835 it was 15,661.

The population of Utica is 12,674—in 1835 it was 10,019.

GREAT CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR AT ROCHESTER.

ON THE 7TH AND 8TH DAYS OF OCTOBER.

The Annual Exhibition and Fair of the Genesee Agricultural Society, (for Western New York,) will be held at Rochester, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th days of October. Premiums will be awarded for the best animals of farm stock, field crops, garden products, articles of domestic arts, agricultural implements, &c. A ploughing match will take place, and an address will be delivered. The second day is intended chiefly for the sale of farm stock, of which it is expected a fine collection will be exhibited and large sales made. Many cattle breeders and amateurs from a distance are expected, and every farmer who wishes to buy or sell, or who loves to see fine animals, will of course be present.

The Annual Fair of the Mechanics' Association for Western New York, occurs at the same time—commencing on the 6th and lasts three days—and the many thousands of persons who witnessed their Fair last year, need not to be informed that the combined and increased attractions of this year, will draw together an immense number of spectators, and cannot fail to exert a powerful influence for the promotion of Agricultural and mechanical improvement. Every farmer who desires the advancement of the best interests of the country, should contribute his dollar and have his name enrolled as a member of the "Genesee Agricultural Society, for the promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Domestic Arts, in Western New York."

☞ For the list of premiums and other particulars, see the "New Genesee Farmer" for August and September.

By order of the Executive Committee.

M. B. BATEHAM,
Corresponding Secretary.

*** Publishers of newspapers in Western New York and Upper Canada, will aid the cause of improvement by inserting the above.

Mistakes of the Printer.—Our printer and proof reader beg pardon of D. T. for several errors which escaped their notice in his valuable contributions last month. They are well aware that to a person like him, who takes pains to select his thoughts, arrange his words, and point his sentences correctly, it is very mortifying to have his writings carlessly printed; especially as they are frequently copied into other journals and sent all over the United States before there is any chance to correct them. More pains will be taken hereafter to avoid complaints of this nature; in the mean time our readers will please make the following corrections in our last number.

Page 117, col. 3, line 2 from bottom, for "*dry*" read *soak.*
" 124 " 1, for "*flammulus*" read *flammula.*
" 124 " 2, for "*stenactus*" read *stenactis.*
" 124 " 3, line 16, for "*in odour*" read *in our border.*
" 124 " 3, " 20, from the bottom, the words "*In England*" should begin a new paragraph.
Page 125, col. 1, line 23, for "*absorbed* read *absorbent.*
" 25, for "*observed*" read *observed.*
" 38, for "*soils*" read *soil.*

MOUNT HOPE GARDEN & NURSERIES.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

East side of St. Paul-street, nearly opposite Mount Hope.

THE subscribers offer for sale a fine collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Green House and Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Double Dahlias, &c. &c. Orders sent per mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to, and all articles will be packed so that they can be transported safely to any part of the country. Gardens laid out and skillful gardeners furnished at short notice. Persons wishing assortments of any of the above articles to sell again will be supplied on very reasonable terms.

They would also inform the public that they are now removing their establishment from Buffalo and Sophia streets to the Garden as above, where they have new and more extensive Green Houses almost completed.

This establishment is intended to supply the Western States and Canada, with all articles in the line of Horticulture, and to prevent that delay and disappointment which almost invariably occur in obtaining them from the east; and in a short time, as soon as Trees, Plants, &c., can be arranged, a regular Botanical and Pomological Garden will be formed of which due notice will be given to the public so that they may visit and inspect it.

Prices in all cases will be as moderate as at any other establishment in the country, and no fruit of inferior or doubtful quality will be cultivated.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Rochester, N. Y. Sept. 1, 1840.

N. B. A quantity of Morus Multicaulis and Morettl, will be disposed of on favorable terms.

Timothy Seed Wanted.

At the Rochester Seed Store. Also, Millet and Hemp seed.
Sept. 1st, 1840.

Save your Plum Stones.

CASH will be paid for a few bushels of Plum Stones, delivered soon at the Rochester Seed Store.
Sept. 1st, 1840.

TUSCANY SEED WHEAT.

COL. W. T. CUYLER of Moscow has left for sale at the Rochester Seed Store, a quantity of his Tuscany wheat (mentioned in No. 7, page 98, of this paper.) This wheat is earlier and more productive than any common variety, and the berry is very large and fine. All who wish to obtain a superior article should call and examine this—it will speak for itself. Price $2 per bushel.

Sept. 1. M. B. BATEHAM.

ENGLISH IMPORTED SEED WHEAT.

AS the Agricultural Fair will occur rather late for wheat sowing, the English wheat imported for the Society will be disposed of previously, to such farmers as feel disposed to try it. The price is 25 cents per quart, and the profits, if any, will be given to the funds of the Agricultural Society.

The following are the names of the kinds,—some of which are new varieties highly approved in England.

Golden Drop,	Red Burrell,
Eclipse,	Pegglesham,
Whittington,	Chetham or Sussex,
Bellevue Talevera,	Downy or Rough Chaff.

M. B. BATEHAM.

Rochester, Sept. 1st, 1840.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES.

CLOVER MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

WARRANTED to be thoroughly built and to work well: made by THOMAS D. BURRALL, Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.

These machines have all been warranted "to be thoroughly built, and to work well;" and they *have fully sustained that warranty.*

They have gone largely into use; more than four thousand are in operation; many of them have thrashed from ten to twenty thousand bushels each, *without repairs.* More than eight hundred new machines were sold during the last season; and on thorough trial, they have been recommended by those who use them "to be as complete, and to *work as well as any in the world.*"

His new Combination Machine separates the grain from the straw in the process of thrashing, *without any additional mackidery;* saves the labor of one hand in raking away the straw—much grain which is usually raked off with the straw—and is driven with less power than any other machine in use.

Geneva, June 27, 1840.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, SEPT. 1, 1840.

WHEAT,	per bushel,	$ 78 a $	81
CORN,	"	37½	41
OATS,	"	25	
BARLEY,	"	37½	41
RYE,	"	50	...
PEAS, Common,	"	50	
BEANS, White,	"	75	
POTATOES,	"	25	28
APPLES, Desert,	"	19	25
" Dried,	"	1,00	1,25
CIDER,	barrel,	1,75	2,00
FLOUR, Superfine,	"	4,00	4,25
" Fine,	"	3,50	3,75
SALT,	"	1,75	
PORK, Mess,	"	12,00	13,00
" Prime,	"	10,50	11,00
" Hog,	100 lbs.	4,00	4,50
BEEF,	"	4,00	
EGGS,	per dozen,	8	10
BUTTER, Fresh,	per pound	10	12½
" Firkin,	"	10.	
CHEESE,	"	5	7
LARD,	"	7	8
TALLOW,	"	10	
HIDES,	"	5	
SHEEP SKINS,	each,	38	50
WOOL,	pound,	38	44
PEARL ASHES,	100 lbs.	5,00	
POT,	"	4,50	
HAY,	ton,	5,00	6,00
GRASS SEED,	bushel,	1,00	1,50
CLOVER,	"		
FLAX,	"	75	1,00
PLASTER, (in bbls.)	per ton,	6,00	
" bulk, (at Wheatland)		3,00	

Remarks.—The price of our great staple, Wheat, during the past month, has been somewhat above our quotations. Immense quantities have been sold at from 81 to 87½ cents; but the last news from England, together with the rapid supply, has had a tendency, for the present, to check activity and depress prices. We will hazard the opinion, however, that if farmers generally will take the advice of our able correspondent C**** they will obtain a higher price or their wheat than is offered at present.